

**AGENTS SAY NEGROES
ARE FARMING BETTER**

"I wore out one grubbing hoe in three years," says Howard Barrett, blind neighborhood leader of the Yelverton district in Wilson County, in telling how he broke the land and cultivated his garden in which 18 vegetables are now growing. He also has 52 chickens and two pigs. County Agent C. W. Foster reports that Barrett picks cotton tops and suckers tobacco, and works as a "shelter" hand.

J. W. Kee, neighborhood leader of the Sandy Cross section of Gates County, has had an important part in the placing of 15,200 chickens this spring, principally with families who have had not chickens before, reports County Agent H. L. Mitchell.

In Person County, Nat Williams specializes in growing sweet potatoes. This spring he bedded 70 bushels of certified Porto Rican sweet potatoes and is now furnishing farmers and 4-H Club members of his neighborhood with slips of the improved variety, according to County Agent Charles J. Ford.

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MEAT MEAL MOLASSES
ON WANE IN DEEP GEORGIA

Norfolk, Va. - Journal & Guide

By **VIOLET MOORE**, Journal Special Correspondent

MONTEZUMA, Ga., June 17.—The Three 'M trade is definitely on the wane in South Georgia. (Will sociological surveys please copy?) 6-18-44

Meat, Meal and Molasses! Even after pork, long in disgrace as culinary slow poison, had been rediscovered as a rich source of Vitamin B, waterground corn meal had been extolled as the one remaining flour that carried to the consumer the living heart of the grain, and molasses (by which, it is to be supposed, the slogan writer, bent on alliteration, meant cane syrup) was being lauded as a powerhouse of new-found minerals, the catch-phrase continued to bounce out at you from any literary once-over-lightly on the deep and dark brown South.

It was the Negro's traditional eating habits they deplored, mostly. May the present trend comfort the statisticians and console the pamphleteers.

For Lizzie, who in '41 bought fatback and was happy to fry her hoeecake in its grease, today stands, ration book in hand, clamoring for sirloin. And, if it's Friday, she'll have a half-dozen mullet, too—and when will the marketman have some more fresh “swimp”?

If she's got her mouth set for butterbeans, she thinks nothing of buying five pounds at 31 cents a pound. An' two cans of creamuh mushroom soup, a big jar of sweet mixed pickle, some peanut butter and some saltines. Is you got any salmons? I wants some mayom-nee. What kine? That one cos' de mos', I reckon hit tas'es de bes'.

Now Eats Bakery Bread and Sweet Rolls

She may still make an occasional pan of cornmeal muffins or flakey biscuit, when she he'ps out her former empolyer by cooking a company meal, but at home she eats bakery bread and sweet rolls.

It isn't just cotton-chopping money and peach-season money—that is giving the Lizzies of this section their new buying power. Cotton and peaches alone could not begin to pay for all the white sandals, rayon slack suits, Big Bomber hats, satin shirts, and pearl-handled parasols you see in the business section of any small town. (It doesn't have to be Sat'd'y, either.)

What you are seeing is war money—Florida, Brunswick, Savannah, New Jersey, Dee-troit and allotment money—earned by strong brown backs and hands, guiding ten-ton trucks, loading freight cars, finishing cement, stoking great furnaces, hammering, sawing, welding, polishing, molding—or by the effortless method of producing for Uncle Sam's perusal a properly attested marriage certificate.

Even in the direst days of the depression, South Georgia Negroes were clean and neat on Sunday. They wore their worn, starched cottons and faded overalls then with more dignity than some of the rest of us could muster. But now all their clothes are new and fresh, duplicates of those you see displayed in the store-windows. The transient second-hand clothes dealer finds no trade. The Negroes who used to be his steady customers are looking for some less fortunate brother or sister to buy their own "slightly worn" garments.

Crowd Banks, but Only to Cash Checks

They crowd into the bank but only to cash their checks. They need an extra bed, a new stove, dishes, pots and pans. Lavishly they spend for comforts for their aged, and knick-knacks for their children. Negro tots eat steadily from the time they hit town until they start trudging homeward laden down with the overflow from their parents' shopping.

And the babies, those big-eyed, wizened, knobby-jointed little things who used to lie so listlessly against their mothers' shoulder all through the afternoon in the glaring sun—what of them? They are as fat as prize shoats, stuffed with canned baby food, condensed milk and precooked cereal, taking the air in their wooden-wheeled wartime strollers, or sittin' in de car wid granma.

On Saturday the grocer puts his supply of salt and ice cream powder within easy reach. Where they get the sugar he

doesn't know, but Sunday isn't Sunday without a freezer full of cream. Each Sunday morning at 9 there is a near riot at the ice plant, as the attendants try to parcel out 300 100-pound blocks of ice among a milling multitude. And no "nickel's wuth, please, suh," orders. They buy 50 pounds and balance it on the bumper.

We are going to miss reading about the Three M's. But, bear up and bide your time. It won't be too long before they'll be berating us about our T-bone, Tuna fish and Truffles.

30 Indicted In Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. Philly Hate Strike

PHILADELPHIA—(N N P A)
A Federal grand jury Wednesday indicted 30 men for their roles in the six-day race-hate Philadelphia transportation strike in August, when 6,000 persons stopped work, tying up war production in the number two critical area of the country over upgrading of eight Negroes as streetcar motormen.

Judge George A. Welsh had charged the grand jury on August 3 to determine the identity of the men who engineered the strike. "The reason given for it was one of intolerance and racial hatred," he said at that time. "I hope that was not the real reason. If race hatred was the real reason, we cannot take it lying down. We must punish the men who called the strike."

Negoes have been operating street cars in Philadelphia without further mishap since withdrawal of the Army, which was ordered in to settle the dispute by President Roosevelt.

Atlanta Daily World,
Tuskegee Farmers'
12-21-94 Atlanta, Ga.
Conference Closes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—with Director Walker was William (SNS) — Although Negroes are denied the right to vote in many sections of the South, C. D. Walker, chief of the U. S. Treasury's War Bond Division, during the morning session of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, pointed out in an address before the Farm and Home Leadership group, and the 54th Annual Farmers Conference here a stirring address on "Man and His Ship of man to the soil, to other men and to God. Earlier in his white, vote in the AAA referenda, talks to other groups, Mr. Sells The address climaxed a week of the wide range of the farm and home meetings here at council's activities.

LEADERSHIP MEETING

people and farm leaders from 15 states and the Republic of China gathered for training courses and discussions of important farm problems. One of the significant features of the week's activities was the Farm and Home Leadership Conference which took as its theme "What the various agencies of the Depart-

The eighth annual Farm and Home Week which opened here December 7, merging with the 54th Annual Session of the Farmers Conference here today, brought to the Institute farm men and women for the various agricultural short courses. 12/21/44

WELL-BALANCED PROGRAM

R. A. Munday, Acting Director of the School of Agriculture, who presided at several of the sessions and directed the various programs during Farm and Home Week, stated that a well-balanced 7-day program had been arranged for the farmers and farm women, and that the increased attendance and interest manifested gave assurance that the Week of School for adult farm folk is rich in beneficial results.

In the absence of Dr. F. D. Patterson, President, Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration and Albon L. Holsey, special assistant to the President, welcomed conference groups and presided over some of the sessions. Many leaders were present.

The conference came to two conclusions: (1) that the surface had been scratched in the process of getting agricultural programs over to colored farmers, and (2) the key to the future of agriculture was absorbed in other industries.

T. N. Roberts pointed out that mechanization may push some farmers off the land at a faster rate than they can be absorbed in other industries.

F. Clark of the cotton pickers' union noted the discussions of Agriculture's products. However on coming farin technology; machanician cotton

Agriculture offer farmers culture is full postwar industrial in improving postwar farming and employment in the cities so that rural development." T. N. Roberts urban people can buy the farmers of the Secretary of Agriculture's products. However on coming farin office and Clyde F. Clark of the technology; machanician cotton AAAA directed the discussions.

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Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.

4-29-44



4-29-44

SUCCESSFUL HOBBY—Mrs. L. J. Spaulding, inset, Greensboro, N. C., realtor, raises hogs as a hobby, and recently slaughtered more than 3,000 pounds. She studied animal husbandry at Cornell University. She is reputed to be the only woman in Guilford County with a master's degree in animal husbandry. Mrs. Spaulding uses simple methods of medicine for her animals, making poke root tea and mixing diluted lye in their food. She treats them by greasing the animals with burned cylinder oil, and as a result hasn't lost a hog to disease.

Mrs. Spaulding has a home at 1009 Lindsay street in addition to her farm holdings. Recently an exclusive residential section was named Spaulding Heights in her honor.

She is a product of the public schools of Durham, N. C., and earned a B.S. degree from A. and T. College, Greensboro. She was awarded the M.A. degree by Massachusetts State College at Amherst and did special work at Harvard University, University of Chicago, and Cornell. She has sponsored many business enterprises in Greensboro in addition to her real estate business.

3-1944

A NEGRO COMMUNITY CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS

Greenboro, Ga. Herald-Journal

The Log Cabin Rural Community Center in Middle Georgia was the scene of attraction over the holidays for religious and educational workers from various sections of Georgia and neighboring states.

The opening event was a Christmas party for children of the Log Cabin Community, comprising Hancock and surrounding counties. The meeting in the auditorium of the Camilla-Zach building around a huge Christmas tree, children sang Christmas carols, receiving gifts from their elders and friends, and learning through a carefully prepared program the real meaning of the Christmas spirit. January 14, 1944

Monday, December 7th, was the Home Coming Day. Teachers, college students, farm demonstration agents and farmers from all sections of the South vied with each other in welcoming men in the armed forces who were present from the various camps.

A unique event was the annual Wild Game dinner, consisting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, duck, possum and raccoon. For many years it has been the rule in this Southern rural community for the men to hunt and trap the game, and the women to cook and serve.

The program was climaxed on January first with a New Year Community Festival, followed by an Emancipation Day celebration—commemorating the liberation of the Negro slave. Addresses were made by Bishop W. A. Fountain, of the A. M. E. Church and Dr. James H. Hubert, of New York City. The entire program was arranged and sponsored by the executive Committee of the Log Cabin Community Center, of which Jency H. Reeves, Educational Supervisor for the state of Georgia is resident manager, and Stephen H. McGhee, leading negro farmers of Hancock county, is chairman.

The Log Cabin Community project was organized in 1932 under the inspiration and leadership of Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College for Negroes, as a means of demonstrating to negro rural folk how country life can be made more satisfying for negroes on the farm. The center has a cooperative community store, a health clinic, a model eight-teacher school where Home Economics and better farming methods are taught

and practiced. It is sponsored by the Association for Advancement of Negro County Life, of which Mrs. Henry Hodge, a prominent Southern white woman of Savannah, Ga., is chairman, and George Gordon Battle, well known New York attorney, is treasurer. Benjamin F. Hubert is executive secretary. Members of the Directing Board include, Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, of New York, Caroline Hazard, of Rhode Island, Mrs. William Scott, of Pennsylvania, and P. B. Young, of Virginia.

An encouraging evidence of the effect the Center is having upon the lives of the rural communities came in a report from the secretary of the Log Cabin committee that during December the committee had collected in cash subscriptions, \$1,426.59 toward the community's educational Extension fund.

The program of the Association for Negro Country Life includes the establishment of similar Centers in various sections of the rural South.

Course in Machinery Repair Is Offered To Colored Farmers

Fayetteville, Tenn., News January 27, 1944

Open Five Nights Each Week; Instructors Are Named

A course in repair, operation and construction of farm machinery and equipment will open Monday night, January 31, in the new Vocational Agricultural building located on the campus at the Colored High School.

All farmers are urged to take advantage of this course. They will not only be trained to do farm work, but will get their farm tools repaired free. The farmer, however, will have to furnish parts for his tools that will have to be replaced.

The course will run five night per week, Monday through Friday, beginning at 7 p.m., and closing at 10 p.m. The instructors will be Jim Robinson and Bus Waggoner.

The shop will be open all hours of the day where individuals can come in and use the equipment to their advantage in repairing their farm tools.

War food classes are being offered to the colored farmers in Lincoln county to assist them in being efficient in

the War Food Program. They are running in the following communities and are taught by the following instructors:

Antioch, Ruby Briggs; Ashby Town, Willie Mae Gardner; Blanche, Claude Gardner; Boonshill, V. L. Reese; Delrose, Velma Moodie; Booneville, Katie McDonald; Haysland, Agnes Gardner; Howell, Mary Lemons; Lindsay Valley, A. F. Hoyle; Mary's Chapel, Dorothy Hampton; Molino, Pleas Gaston; Mulberry, W. S. Greenfield; Petersburg, S. E. Gilbreath; D. H. Johnson, Claude Taylor.

Colored citizens living in the above communities that are not enrolled in the classes should see the instructors and enroll today, so they might make a contribution to our war effort.

This program is under the direction of the Lincoln County Board of Education and is set up and supervised by James N. Lemons, vocational agriculture worker for negroes of Lincoln county. Fred Johnson, John T. Davidson, Bud Briggs, Jim Kertchaval and Dr. L. M. Donaldson are advisers for this program.

\$101,516 Spent By Negro Farmers To Better Stock

Raleigh, Jan. 27.—North Carolina negro farmers in 36 counties spent \$101,516.27 last year for better livestock, principally dairy cows and heifers to be used as family milk cows, reports negro State Agent R. E. Jones to agricultural extension officials at State college.

They improved livestock conditions in their counties by the purchase of 1,761 high grade dairy cows and heifers, 58 purebred dairy bulls, 81 beef cows and heifers, and nine beef bulls. These animals were purchased in Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina.

"The purpose of the program was to provide milk on farms where there were no cows. The response of both negro landowners and tenants to the program was fine, and the records show that 785 dairy cows and heifers were placed with land owners and 810 with tenants," Jones says. Forty-six per cent of the farms had not previously kept a cow.

The value of good sires was not overlooked. A total of 575 farmers joined 59 bull clubs. Fifty-eight purebred dairy bulls were purchased for \$4,283, or at an average cost of \$73 per head.

Probably the most outstanding work was done in Hertford, Robeson, Bladen, Bertie, Halifax and Sampson counties, Jones said. The honor of purchasing the largest number of cows and heifers went to Bladen county, with 115 head. Negro farmers of Hertford county, who had had no dairy cow before, purchased 102 head.

The financing of the program was carried out in many ways, according to Jones. Banks, both negro and white; county commissioners; farmers and county agents all co-operated together in carrying out this livestock development.

NEGRO FARMERS TO SEEK PRODUCTION

Conference Emphasizes Still Greater Goal

That negro farmers and their families in Georgia, under the guidance of Georgia's negro agricultural workers, are striving to exceed their splendid efforts of last year in making "Georgia's War Food Production" was revealed at the state-wide-annual conference of negro county and home-makers agents held during the week at Georgia State College.

The events of the week were begun by the heartening welcome address by President B. F. Hubert of the college.

State director of extension service, W. S. Brown, Athens, who was recently signally honored as the "man of the year in Southern agriculture" in addressing the agents touched on the fundamental phases of this year's theme of the conference, "Planning the 1944 Attacks."

He said the recent recognition accorded him was largely due to the remarkable work done by the extension workers in Georgia. He urged the agents not to let up in their determination and desire for unselfish service to their state, country and its sires.

In singling out some of the vital problems confronting extension workers he emphasized:

Getting farmers to understand production goals for Georgia and why the increase over last year's goals are imperative. He gave his audience workable facts on how much farm labor and machinery are available to farmers in Georgia. That negro extension workers in Georgia had exceeded their previous records was a factor in the outstanding agricultural showing the state made last year and that same should be a source of inspiration to them for greater achievements this year were among the timely highlights of Mr. Brown's address.

He paid tribute to the agents and negro farmers in helping to make Georgia's production of food and feed the highest in the annals of the state. Since the address of Mr. Brown the agents have registered their determination to follow his capable leader-

ship and obtain, through their farmers, families and the 33,000 negro club boys and girls in Georgia, the goals set for Georgia in 1944.

In summarizing the subject, "Details and Implications of the AAA in 1944 and its Relation and Services to the War Food Program," Kenneth Treador, extension economist, Athens, said that the 1944 war production demands on Southern agriculture is the most pronounced in the annals of Southern agriculture. He carefully weighed essential facts to enable the agents to tackle the job set for them.

T. M. Campbell, field agent Extension Service, U. S. D. A., stimulated the sessions attended by him by his comprehensive grasp on essential things to help negro farmers in Georgia do their utmost to make Georgia's goals for 1944 exceed their expectations.

More Milk Cows Go To Negro Farmers

Durham, N. C. Herald Colored Families Of Hertford Had None

January 24, 1944

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Brunswick, Ga. News January 15, 1944

NEGROES PURCHASE PUREBRED HOGS

The recent decline in hog prices

purebred hogs have been placed in the various neighborhoods and communities of the county and there are still orders to be filled the last few weeks 17

When the types of hogs desired are located. This movement, Myers says, shows a sound business policy especially where farmers are looking forward to improving their farms and home living conditions. And it marks a step that is much needed among the negro farmers of this county, where livestock is the most stable source of cash income.

DR. HUBERT VISITS GEORGIA STATE Savannah, Ga. News Advocates Return of Negro to the Land

Dr. James Hubert, field secretary of the Association for Negro Country Life, will be at the Georgia State College until Friday to confer with students and faculty.

The Association for Negro Country Life was organized in 1930 under the leadership and inspiration of Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, in an effort to help the negro in the country.

Dr. Hubert said, "Where the farmers own the land, or have been able to develop a system of long tenancy, there has been less tendency to drift to cities."

The association hopes that by making a more satisfying country life for negroes on the farm, the influx of country negroes into towns and cities, with its attendant evils of overcrowding and congestion, will be greatly lessened.

Dr. Hubert has traveled throughout the South studying the needs of the rural negro, exploring possibilities for extending the association's program. While in Georgia he will visit the foundations now functioning. He will visit the Woodville Community Center in Savannah.

NEWS AMONG NEGROES

Current—Evergreen, Ala.
By J. B. Jordan, Negro Agri. Agent

The Negro Farmers Can And Will Meet The Challenge

In going to and fro over the county the agent has learned that the Negro farmers are making much progress along the line of food and feed production. All major crops such as cotton, corn, peanuts are looking good; making due allowance for the very late start that the farmers had.

Farmer Z. Herbert, Rt. 1, Owassa has made good with his strawberries. He grew and sold 235 crates of berries from his three acres planted, receiving an average price of \$6.50 per crate. He sold most of his berries to the cold-pack dealers. E. Mitchell, Rt. 1 Castleberry has grown and sold a little over 125 crates of strawberries, receiving an average price of \$5.50 per crate. Isaac Bradley, Rt. C, Evergreen, has saved 500 pounds of Blue Lupine

seeds.

Cotton: Don't wait too late. Too late and not enough fighting will cause you to lose a cotton crop. Start now, if you have not already started fighting the cotton insects. In fighting cotton insects in '44, you may have to fight on five fronts, namely, flea hopper, boll weevils, cotton aphids, boll worms and leaf worms.

The flea hopper can be controlled by dusting every week until two or three applications are made with mixture of one part calcium arsenate and two parts dusting sulphur. Ten to 12 pounds of mixture is required to dust an acre.

Boll Weevils: Can be controlled by using calcium arsenate, properly. Cotton Aphids, (lice). They can be controlled by adding "Black Leaf 40" to calcium arsenate. The proper mixture is 2 quarts of "Black Leaf 40", 5 pounds of hydrated lime, and 95 pounds of calcium arsenate. Boll Worms and Leaf Worms—can be controlled by dusting with calcium arsenate while worms are small.

The intelligent use of poison is the only way to control cotton insects—flea hoppers, boll weevils, cotton aphids, boll worms, and leaf worms. All of these insects may take their "toll" from your crop unless they are poisoned.

Bonds: Your money in war bonds, helps to: Finance the war, control inflation, and provide future security.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

News—Savannah, Ga.

Negro Women On the Farm War Front—Swinson Sisters Challenge Thinking People of Both Race Groups.

6-11-44

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Twenty-seven miles north of Savannah, three miles east of the Louisville road in the lower part of Bulloch county, is a remarkable demonstration

of what colored women can do, working alone—and what they are doing to help win the war. The 300-acre farm now owned and operated by the Swinson sisters is a shining example of what can be done here in the South when brains, skill, energy, and hard work are co-ordinated toward sensible, practical goals. These colored women, by their industry, good citizenship, and good sense point the way towards joyous living and contentment on the farms in the South.

These three sisters—Mary, Emma and Fronnie, together with their four grandchildren including Penny Swinson, who is also a teacher of the rural school nearby, carry on in a very fine way. The only male member of the family now at home is a lad 14 years old—one grandchild in the army. The father, the pioneering Bob Swinson, came to this section from North Carolina immediately after the War Between the States to work in the turpentine fields and distilleries. He soon found a chance to buy for himself and family "a clean spot of earth" and with it economic and spiritual freedom, security, and happiness. Bob Swinson passed on to his reward years ago, but his children and grandchildren are proud of his record of achievement and are proving their right to the land by their skill, hard work, and good business ability.

Negro Women at Work

On approaching the beautiful painted house that sets back from the road, one is impressed by the beauty of the landscape. Flowers and shrubbery and fruit trees surround the house. The pot flowers placed everywhere on the steps and on the spacious porch that runs almost around the house make a most inviting appearance. The home is well-furnished, neat, and clean. There are electric lights and running water. An electric stove and refrigerator help to make work lighter and more enjoyable.

The pantry is filled with canned vegetables and fruits—over 600 quarts were canned for home use last year. The shelves are still laden with vegetables and fruits. In the yard surrounding the house are peach trees, figs, grapes, plums, scuppermons, and pecans. Everywhere an effort is being made to grow the things that man needs. On reaching the farm, we found two of the sisters busily engaged chopping peanuts, the other sister was operating a large cultivating harrow, the 14-year-old boy was plowing peanuts and the 11-year-old girl, Bobby, was getting lots of fun out of handling the large scratch harrow. Penny, the granddaughter and

school teacher, had just come from one field where she was helping to hustle things along and was going across into another field where her help was needed.

In this farm there are 15 acres of peanuts, nearly 60 acres of corn, 8 acres of cotton, 5 acres of oats, nearly 5 acres of tobacco, 1½ acres of sweet potatoes and 1 acre of garden vegetables. There are 50 hogs, 3 mules, 10 cows, and 200 chickens.

Last year these fine, upstanding women in addition to providing for their own needs, sold from their farm \$800 worth of peanuts, \$600 worth of tobacco, \$700 worth of cotton, and \$90 worth of pecans. They also sold \$75 worth of chickens and eggs and \$75 worth of syrup—they are now marketing 10 dozen eggs a week—\$200 worth of cattle and hogs, and \$200 worth of turpentine and rosin. In addition to 3 mules there is a Chevrolet pick-up truck, all kind of cultivators, and plows, wagons, a syrup mill, tobacco curing house, and other necessary farm equipment.

There is a brother who owns a beautiful 50-acre farm just a few hundred yards away from the Swinson sisters' home.

White and Black Working Together

In this community as in most other communities in the South, we find a black people and white people working co-operatively. White people live all around these colored women. Their farms have touched each other for 75 years. Both white people and black people respect the Swinson sisters because of their sterling worth. Whenever there is sickness or need, the people are all neighbors. In tobacco curing season, there is an exchange of labor between the white neighbors and the Swinson sisters. Few people have ever noticed or called attention to the fact but it is this kind of economic, community co-operation that is needed and will be greatly needed in the postwar world. These colored women have challenged the respect, confidence, and love of their fellowman. They have made it possible for us to realize how the two groups can and should live together, work and plan together for a more wholesome and more happy life in the South. It is a refreshing experience to see these fine, upstanding, outstanding, conscientious, Christian women as they do the job each day and say to human beings everywhere by their inspiring example, "We are doing our bit to help make the world a better place in which to live."

The Swinson sisters point the way! Soldier Given Death Sentence

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 10 (AP).—A general court-martial has found Pvt. Sylvester Davis guilty of murder in connection with the slaying of 20-year-old Peggy Lou Arnold. The San Angelo Army Air Field court, after 20 minutes deliberation yesterday, sentenced the Peoria, Ill., negro to death by hanging. Miss Arnold, a telephone operator, was attacked and beaten

May 27. She died three days later.

THE DEEP SOUTH
Times—New York, N.Y.

Farming Machines Expected
to Revolutionize the Area

By JAMES E. CROWN

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21—Machines producing cotton entirely from plowing to picking and then to the manufactured product, and sugar cane from the time of planting until it is turned out as the finished product for the table, promise a revolutionary change in the agricultural way of life in the South.

This change has been brought about by the war, which has curtailed labor to such an extent that planters in many instances were forced to discontinue a part of their operations. This week, in Louisiana, sugar planters commenced cutting their cane entirely by machinery.

A slim allotment of steel allowed three Louisiana concerns to manufacture 358 cane-harvesting machines. These new inventions are doing the work normally performed by 21,240 field hands.

At Clarksdale, Miss., on a mechanized cotton farm, one operator with new cotton machinery does the work of forty field hands, and can produce cotton in the bale for less than 10 cents a pound. Economic necessity may yet convert the cotton South and sugar and cotton Louisiana into a region of large farms wholly mechanized and using only a twentieth part of the normal force of labor.

News Notes: The State Nutrition Committee of Louisiana reveals that 44 per cent of New Orleans school children and others examined throughout the State are malnourished. Parent-Teacher and other organizations are making a concerted drive to see that children are properly fed. This will mean in many instances a change in the eating habits of this part of the South. . . . The Registrar of Voters of Orleans Parish discloses that only 838 persons entitled to vote in New Orleans have listed themselves as Republicans.

3-1944

Farm Bureau Membership

Near 50,000

Advertiser-Montgomery, Ala.

Will Pass That Figure

In Near Future, Says

Randolph

1-16-44

Membership of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation will reach 50,000 in the near future for the first time in its history.

It was predicted yesterday in the office of Walter L. Randolph, president of the Federation.

Mr. Randolph had just completed a tabulation by county of the memberships certified to the State office.

This showed 47,872 certified members and Mr. Randolph said unofficial reports of membership gains supported an estimate of 50,000 or more.

As an example, he pointed out that the tabulation gave Montgomery County only 119 members whereas this county, he said, could be depended upon for 1,500 members at least after its annual membership meeting, to be held late this month. He cited other counties which have assured him of larger memberships than they have so far certified.

The banner county in this year's membership campaign is Cullman, which has certified 2,100 members and whose leaders have vowed not to stop recruiting until 2,500 have signed up.

The certified membership by counties follows:

County	Members
Autauga	695
Baldwin	1,365
Barbour	800
Bibb	313
Blount	750
Bullock	500
Butler	700
Calhoun	760
Chambers	340
Cherokee	580
Chilton	407
Choctaw	212
Clarke	210
Clay	560
Cleburne	237
Coffee	940
Colbert	816
Conecuh	377
Coosa	460
Covington	1,123
Crenshaw	712
Cullman	2,100
Dale	700
Dallas	1,000
DeKalb	1,050
Elmore	1,091
Etowah	560
Escambia	301
	542

Franklin	620
Geneva	732
Greene	500
Hale	601
Henry	1,454
Houston	1,147
Jackson	1,598
Jefferson	412
Lamar	620
Lauderdale	1,650
Lawrence	1,119
Lee	550
Limestone	1,610
Lowndes	504
Macon	358
Madison	850
Marengo	391
Marion	425
Marshall	800
Mobile	347
Monroe	874
Montgomery	119
Morgan	1,060
Pickens	1,100
Pike	775
Randolph	650
Russell	440
Shelby	488
St. Clair	300
Sumter	605
Talladega	1,050
Tallapoosa	900
Tuscaloosa	1,260
Walker	250
Washington	412
Wilcox	500
Winston	100

Alabama

98 Co-Operative Farmers' Organizations Now Operating Within Alabama

PRODUCE WORTH

\$10,760,000 IS

HANDLED IN '43

4-29-44

54,080 Members Purchase

Needed Supplies Valued

At \$8,100,000

Alabama farmers are gradually learning how to set up co-operative organizations and to work together in marketing farm products and in purchasing needed farm supplies.

Last year there were 98 co-operative farm organizations operating in Alabama with 54,080 members, who handled \$10,760,000 worth of products, according to a statistical report compiled by the Farm Credit Administration.

Alabama has 26 co-operative marketing organizations with 15,040 members, who last year sold \$2,660,000 worth of cotton, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, wool and livestock.

Supplies Purchased

The 72 county co-operatives with 39,000 members purchased \$8,100,000 worth of needed farm supplies.

In addition to the county exchanges, Alabama has two co-operative fertilizer mixing plants, a truck growers association at Birmingham, and a milk distribution plant at Montgomery.

Because large numbers of Alabama farmers are small producers, Farm Credit Administration officials point out that it is necessary for them to pool their products if they are to sell and ship in carload quantities to the best markets.

Makes Buying Easy

Successful marketing is dependent on a sufficient volume of uniformly packaged, high-quality products. To meet exacting marketing demands it is necessary for groups of small producers to co-operate in assembling, grading, packing and selling.

Co-operative marketing also makes buying easier for large purchasers who are in search of large volumes of correctly graded and properly packaged products.

By co-operating in the purchase of needed supplies, farmers can more nearly get what they want

when they need it, besides economies effected in volume purchases, explained farm co-operative officials.

Extension Staff Changes Made

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 17.—Several changes affecting staff workers in the extension service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been announced by Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader for negro work.

Miss Elizabeth Ray, who for the past several years served as home agent at Union Springs and later in the same capacity in Hale County, Greensboro, has succeeded Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, whose resignation was announced early in May as movable school agent, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Mary R. Perkins, home agent, Wilcox County, Camden, succeeds Miss Ray at Greensboro. Miss Mary Lee Caldwell, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, a assistant home agent in Sumter County, Livingston, will take over the work in Wilcox County.

Miss Bernice Harris has succeeded Miss Mobelia Johnson in Chambers County, Lafayette. Miss Sadie Lee McClellan, B. S., Tuskegee Institute, 1943, has been appointed home agent in Lowndes County, Hayneville, succeeding Miss Annie Mae Rich.

Miss Eliza Pulley, Madison County, Normal, has resigned as have also Miss Ruth Hightower, Jefferson County, Birmingham, and Miss Clentyne Hightower, Bullock County, Union Springs, who will be in school next year working on advanced degrees.

Wilfred Agnew, Choctaw County, Lisman, is scheduled to be transferred to Lawrence County, Moulton, and will be succeeded by Irving W. Mitchell.

Stephen P. Harris of Brace Memorial School, New York City, will become county agent in one of the new counties being opened up to negro work.

TROPICAL PLANT GROWN IN SOUTH

J. T. Williamson, professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has succeeded in growing the tropical vegetable fruit, or chayote, in a temperate zone.

ical plant in his garden at Tuskegee, with one vine yielding as much as three bushels of the vegetable fruit.

Williamson said that the fruit can be prepared much in the same manner as Irish potatoes, squash or cucumbers. It is edible at all stages of growth.

Displaying the fruit, greenish white in color, Williamson pointed out that it may be a new product with big possibilities in the south.

Known for developing blue collards and red okra, Williamson said he protected his first vine during the cold weather. It virtually covered a chinaberry tree in his garden, and spreads rapidly in growth.

The chayote is already a popular fruit on the New York market. It is commonly found in growth in tropical climates of Florida and southern California and the tropics.

3-1944

AAA to Assist Negro Farmer

Advertiser-
Representatives

To Give Aid
Montg, Ala. 4-27-44

Seeking to assure all-time high farm production goals this year, four state Agricultural Adjustment Agency offices each appointed a negro contact representative last week to help negro farmers further increase their output of vital war crops, C. D. Walker, director of the Southern division of War Food Administration, announced. 4-27-44

Dr. F. D. Patterson and Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the secretary of agriculture, who have discussed with AAA officials of all Southern states how the appointment of negro contact representatives could increase negro farm production, said this week that these appointments are a major step toward reaching this year's food goals.

Selected for their training and experience, these contact representatives will organize instructional materials and also develop wide contacts with negro county agents, vocational agriculture teachers, ministers and other community leaders. These contact men hope to encourage a large number of negro farmers to more effectively join in AAA's program for conserving and building the soil, which in turn makes for increased production.

All appointees hold degrees in agriculture, and have had wide experiences either as teachers of vocational agriculture or as county agents.

AAA

They'll Push Increased Food Production

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga. 4-9-44



Four new Agricultural Adjustment Agency contact representatives have been appointed in four states to encourage increased wartime farm production through sound soil conservation practices. They are pictured above with regional AAA field officers, and other contact men who were appointed last year. In the front row, left to right, are J. O. Williams, newly appointed contact representative for Georgia; James P. Davis Alton L. Holsey AAA regional field officers; second row, left to right, are A. H. Fuhr, contact man for Oklahoma; Wm. E. Ammons, contact man for Mississippi; Joshua A. M. Lloyd, Henry W. Espy and Colquit D. Yancy, newly appointed contact representatives for Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively.

3-1944

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

MANY NEGRO FARMERS BUY BETTER LIVESTOCK

North Carolina Negro farmers in 36 counties spent \$101,516.27 last year for better livestock principally dairy cows and heifers to be used as family milk cows, reports Negro State Agent R. E. Jones to Agricultural Extension officials at State College.

They improved livestock conditions in their counties by the purchase of 1,761 high grade dairy cows and heifers, 58 purebred dairy bulls, 81 beef cows and heifers, and 9 beef bulls. These animals were purchased in Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina.

"The purpose of the program was to provide milk on farms where there were no cows. The response of both Negro landowners and tenants to the program was fine, and the records show that 785 dairy cows and heifers were placed with landowners and 810 with tenants," Jones says. Forty-six per cent of the farms had not previously kept a cow.

The value of good sires was not overlooked. A total of 575 farmers joined 59 bull clubs. Fifty-eight purebred dairy bulls were purchased for \$4,283, or at an average cost of \$73 per head.

Probably the most outstanding work was done in Hertford, Robeson, Bladen, Bertie, Halifax, and Sampson counties, Jones said. The honor of purchasing the largest number of cows and heifers went to Bladen County, with 115 head. Negro farmers of Hertford County, who had had no dairy cow before, purchased 102 head.

The financing of the program was carried out in many ways, according to Jones. Banks, both Negro and white; county commissioners; farmers; and county agents all cooperated together in carrying out this livestock development.

Manning Gives Purebred Bull, Negro Ext. Serv.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Herald

The eighth purebred bull was placed with a Negro farm dairy club during the past twelve months on January 12th. William L. Manning, president of Rosemary Mfg. Co. and owner of the Chockoyotte Dairy, donated the bull to Halifax Negro Extension Service.

The sire of this bull is Klondike Kashmir, a son of Argilla Knight, which is a direct descendant of high producing Klondike breed of Guernsey cattle. D. J. Knight, Farm Agent, placed the animal with Ed Jones of Mary's Chapel community. The farmers in this section have shown much

interest in improving their family dairy stock.

Several Negro farmers are raising high-grade cattle for breeding purpose to help Halifax County meet her milk quota. John Smith and Willie B. Williams of Daniel Chapel community are raising Jersey heifers and N. C. State Smith of Palmyra are specializing in high-grade Guernsey cattle.

35,000 Farm Workers Placed by Extension Service of State

Winchester, Tenn., Herald
January 12, 1944

A total of 35,368 farm workers had been recruited and placed by the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service in the Farm Labor-Crop Corps Program by early October, according to R. W. Moore, State Supervisor of the Farm Labor Program.

Placements included 31,969 workers for harvesting potatoes, cotton, beans, hay and grain. Year-around and skilled labor placed totaled 3,391 workers.

Four-H Club members and other youth recruited for farm work in various parts of the State in September totaled 5,605; Woman's Land Army recruits 1,374.

A total of 646 war prisoners were used in farms in areas near prison camps and over 400 Bahamian Negroes were used in the Johnson County bean harvest. Over 500 East Tennessee farmers were recruited in early October to help in the Idaho potato harvest for 30 days.

NEGRO FARMING

BUY BONDS

According to special reports from 21 Negro county agricultural agents working in 27 counties, 98 neighborhood and county meetings were held during December on War Bond and Stamp sales, fat and scrap drives, and basic food production for home use. These reports showed that during December six community tours were held, 69 demonstrations were given in meat curing and trimming, 83 in canning, pork and beef, and 26 in banking and storing surplus farm products.

Ag. Exten. Ser.

Negro farm families are exceeding their home needs with the production of certain food products. They marketed \$38,855.85 worth of milk, vegetables, beef, eggs, chickens, hogs and miscellaneous products, and they purchased \$11,690 worth of War Bonds and Stamps.

Brown Adds 38 Farm Agents

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

Thirty-eight more county agents are being employed with the additional \$75,000 state funds allocated by Governor Arnall for the Agricultural Extension Service, Director Walter Brown has announced. March 9, 1944

Brown said this increased the number of white agents to 293 and the Negro agents to 49.

He listed specific accomplishments of extension workers in the 25 years since the service was established as:

An increase in the average per acre yield of cotton from 134 pounds in 1920-24 to 248 pounds in 1936-40.

An increase in hay production from 281,000 tons in 1920 to 832,000 tons in 1942.

An increase in livestock per farm person from \$13 in 1925 to more than \$30 in 1942. Other accomplishments were increase in acreage of permanent pastures and an increase of over 500 per cent in farm homes served by electricity since 1930.

Extension Agent

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.

May 26.—T. M. Campbell, field agent extension service, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute has just returned from an extensive field trip through Georgia and Florida. At Fort Valley, Ga., he attended a two-day food preservation course for negro extension agents held at the State College, held a conference with State Agents P. H. Stone and Miss Camilla Weems at the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, and from there went to Jacksonville, Fla., and visited a new super canning kitchen located on Duval County property for the use of white and negro farmers. Mrs. Ethel Powell, county home demonstration agent is in charge of operations for the negro farmers who bring their surplus meats and vegetables to the canning kitchen for processing.

Other points visited were the University of Florida (white), Gainesville, where he had a conference with State Director A. P. Spencer, State Agents A. A. Turner and Miss Floy Britt. The discussions centered around

pointment of new emergency negro food production agents and their duties; labor recruitment; and increased food production. Director Spencer was of the opinion that Florida extension service will meet the demands of War Food Production Administration for 1944.

From Gainesville, Mr. Campbell went to Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, where he held further conferences with the state and county agents, also made inspection tours to observe the splendid work being done by individual negro farmers in that area before returning to headquarters.

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

2-5-44

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Thomas B. Patterson — Farm Leader

DIED ON December 22, 1943, Philadelphia high school, and by Thomas B. Patterson, one of the most useful and capable student life. 2-5-44

the past quarter of a century. His contribution to the time in which he lived was better farming. This man demonstrated better farm-ods in farming to twenty-five thousand farm families; he supervised and instructed fifty farm extension agents; and he continually served as spokesman for the Negro farmer in the equitable distribution of the agricultural funds and agricultural services offered by the state and national governments.



DR. JACKSON

For twenty-one years he held the position of district farm agent in the extension service of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute with headquarters at the Virginia State College. He came to Virginia in 1922 after spending five years as a teacher at Livingstone College and as agricultural extension agent in North Carolina.

LIFE-LONG STUDENT CAREER

Mr. Patterson occupied a high place in farm life because he was a developing student and because he once operated a farm of his own in the State of Pennsylvania among the Pennsylvania Dutch. Though he received a good

Going to school, sending others to school, and studying constantly while in service was with this man a passion. Possessed with the student mind, he was always projecting something new.

This rural leader was born in South Carolina in 1866 in the region of the wasteful Southern farmer; he lived from 1902 to 1917 in Schuylkill County, Pa., in the region of the thrifty Dutch farmer. Stimulated by this association in Pennsylvania, he returned South and spent the rest of his life trying to convert the backward Virginia and Carolina farmer into the ways and habits of the superior Dutch farmer.

EMPHASIZED SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Patterson's particular emphasis in farming was soil improvement. To prevent soil erosion (the draining away of top rich soil), so common in the heavy rainfall of the South, he went about Virginia and other states advocating "terracing" as a corrective measure. To further improve and enrich the soil he also advocated the use of barn yard manure.

This was the message which "Uncle Pat" delivered on many occasions to his farm agent "boys" and to farmers in general. His speeches were heard with

Negro Life and History, he could always be counted upon for the annual membership fee. An ardent supporter of educational and civic enterprises, he naturally fell into an ardent support of the Negro Life and History. 2-5-44

Organiza-ARDENT CHURCH Supporter

In such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, he could always be counted upon for the annual membership fee. An ardent supporter of educational and civic enterprises, he naturally fell into an ardent support of the Negro Life and History. 2-5-44

Thomas B. Patterson are reflected in his will. He believed in education, therefore he left sums of money extending from five hundred dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars (plus residue) to Hampton Institute, to Virginia State, to Virginia Union, and to St. Paul; he believed in the church, therefore he left five hundred dollars to the Petersburg St. Stephens Episcopal Church; he believed in the ballot and the constitutional rights of Negroes, therefore he left five hundred dollars to the NAACP.

"ELLA PATTERSON MEMORIAL FUND"

He loved his deceased wife, therefore he directed that the sums of money given to Hampton Institute and to Virginia State be converted into the "Ella Patterson Memorial Fund;" he loved his sister and only surviving relative, Mrs. Carrie Martin, therefore he provided Mrs. Martin with a sum of money sufficient to enable her to live in comfort. It was in this style that Mr. Patterson lived; it was in this style that he died.

TO THE NEGRO FARMERS OF MORGAN COUNTY Madison, Ga. *Madisonian*

I have been able to reach a large number of the Negro farmers since I have been in the county. There are some that I have not been able to reach. To those that I have not been able to reach this is an invitation for you to drop by the office to see me when you are in town. My office is located upstairs in Mapp's funeral home. To the farmers that I have already met I am urging your continued cooperation and service in helping to reach the 1944 production goal. 5-5-44

In the meantime any information concerning agriculture, livestock, poultry and gardening that you would like to have I will be glad to give it to you. Any problems that you have along the line of agriculture I will be glad to work with you on them. 5-5-44

Since being in the county I have organized 22 4-H clubs. The total number of boys and girls enrolled in these clubs are 560. These boys and girls have projects of various kinds. I am asking the cooperation of the parents of these boys and girls in helping to make the very best out of these projects. By so doing it will give them a chance to do their bit in the food and feed production, which is very important in the effort to win the war.

LLOYD C. TRAWICK, JR.,
Negro County Agent.

White Owners Force Removal Of Farm Agents

Say They Don't
Want Negroes

To Better Crops
4-18-44

JACKSON, Miss. — Protests of White Landowners and farmers of four Mississippi counties have forced the withdrawal of Negro County Agents, appointed by the State Office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to work among Negro Farmers of those counties came to light here this week following almost immediately the closing of the widely publicized conference called by Governor Thomas L. Bailey for the purposes of planning the improvement of rural life in the state. The agents who were withdrawn and transferred to other sections.

The agents who were withdrawn and transferred to other sections. Thereas a result of the protests had been appointed to work among the Negro Farmers of Adams, Chickasaw, Amite, and Simpson counties. According to reports reaching Jackson, immediately following the appearance of the agents in the counties named to begin their work the White Landowners and Farmers filed their protests with the County Board of Supervisors stating that they did not want any Negro County Agents working among the Negro Farmers in their counties. After hearing the protests of the Board of Supervisors filed their protests with the State office of the Agriculture Department, following which the agents were withdrawn from the above counties and transferred to other sections. The appointment of the four agents had been made during the past sixty days and all their salaries were being paid by the Federal Government. 4-18-44

Negro County Agents are appointed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to work only among Negro Farmers to teach and help them in developing the latest methods approved by the department respecting the improvement of farming methods, increased farm crops, live stock development, soil conservation, food conservation and in helping them understand the various regulations handed down by the department. M. M. Hubert, Negro State Agent in

charge of the work of the county Agents with offices in Jackson, when called upon concerning the withdrawal and transfer of the agents appointed for the counties named stated that he had no comment to make, but added, that the work of the Negro County Agent in improving the Food Crops, Live Stock, and Food conservation program among Negro farmers, were ever employed is an outstanding and much needed effort. 4-18-44

DR. OTIS HEADS EXTENSION WORKERS

Weekly Review - Birmingham



TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., March — The appointment of Dr. J. R. Otis as State Leader of Negro Extension Workers in Alabama has been announced by P. O. Davis, Director of Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture for the State. 4-1-44

Dr. Otis, who served as director of the Department of Agriculture at Tuskegee prior to his appointment as head of the state staff, was awarded his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Iowa State College, and his Master's degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and studied for his doctorate at Cornell.

His doctorate dissertation was "Changes in the Characteristic of the Types of Farming in Alabama, 1880-1940," is said to be a thorough and painstaking study on the changes taking place in agriculture in the state from 1880 to the present era, and will prove a useful document of agricultural information for those engaged in study in that field. 4-1-44

ful document of agricultural information for those engaged in study in that field. 4-1-44

A copy of Dr. Otis's thesis was furnished the library at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. President L. N. Duncan, in acknowledging receipt of this, wrote as follows:

Doctor J. R. Otis
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Your good letter of February 8 has been held until the arrival of the copies of your thesis.

This very fine document has reached me and I have had the opportunity and pleasure of briefly reviewing it.

It is a very fine presentation and I wish to congratulate you on its splendid conception, its logic and the development which you have worked out.

We greatly appreciate what you have to say in regard to to certain help by members of our staff. We were delighted to have had the opportunity of being of service. 4-1-44

We always have been deeply interested in all of the fine work at Tuskegee Institute, and hope that as time goes along we shall have many opportunities to show increased interest in the program.

Thanking you again for giving me the opportunity of reviewing the splendid document which you have prepared, and with best wishes, I am

Cery truly yours,
(Signed) L. N. DUNCAN
President

Associated with Dr. Otis will be the following staff workers; Nicholas Kollock, Assistant State Leader of Negro Work; Miss Louella C. Hanna, Assistant State Leader of Negro Work; V. C. Turner, Leader 4-H Club Work; Miss Ruth C. Coleman, Leader of Negro 4-H Club Work; R. R. Bell, Movable School Agent; Mrs. Birdie Thompson Pompey, Movable School Agent; Miss Johnnie L. Dent, Movable School Health Nurse. 4-1-44

Director Davis stated that the changes are made with a view to making extension work in agriculture and home economics more effective and more helpful to all Negro farm people in Alabama.

handed down by the department. M. M. Hubert, Negro state agent, in charge of the work of the county agents who has offices in Jackson, when called upon concerning the withdrawal and transfer of the agents, stated that he had no comment to make, but added that the work of the Negro county agent in improving food crops, livestock and food conservation has been outstanding wherever it has been permitted, and has made a badly needed contribution to the nation's war effort.

Mississippi Landowners Force Ouster of U. S. Agricultural County Agents

The agents who have been re-allocated following which the agents were withdrawn and transferred to other sections. The appointment of the four agents had been made during the past 60 days and all their salaries were being paid by the federal government. The four counties left without Negro agents have a higher proportion of Negro farmers than white. 5-5-44

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Protests of white landowners and farmers of four Mississippi counties have forced the withdrawal of Negro county agents, appointed by the state office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was revealed Tuesday following the closing of almost immediately the closing of the widely publicized conference called by Gov. Thomas L. Bailey for the improvement of rural life in the state. The agents were to have worked only among Negro farmers.

3-1944

Home Demonstration Council Opens Session

DALLAS — Thursday, June 10th 10 a. m. the Northern District Home Demonstration and Agriculture Councils opened their 2 day sessions at the Moorland Branch YMCA, 2700 Flora, in which Dallas County agents played host to a very essential body of workers.

The sessions were divided into general and departmental meetings which created interest among both groups, and also provided a basis for mixed-group discussions.

Home Demonstration Agents Session
At the Zion Hill Baptist church, Rev. S. T. Alexander is pastor, the agents of the Home Demonstration Council held their session. Mr. Z. A. Flournoy, president, in charge. The meeting opened with a welcome in behalf of Home Demonstration Women and Agriculture Men of Dallas County," by Mrs. Jonas Wells. A resume of home demonstration work in Dallas county was given by Mrs. G. E. Harris, and Miss Etalch A. Spanish and Mexican styled foods.

Enjoying the evening were: J. J. Adams, Van Zandt county; R. M. Bradley, Cass county; H. L. Brown, Rusk county; A. J. Dundage, Wood county; Eugene Dier, Anderson county; H. R. Edwards, Tarrant county; H. W. Grays, Hopkins county; B. Hudson, Bowie county; H. A. Odom, Marion county; B. J. Pryor, Smith county; F. D. Rolan, Harrison county; C. A. Walton, Dallas county; S. T. Walton, Navarro; T. L. Wedge-worth, Lamarr county; J. V. Smith, Prairie View, formerly of Waco county; M. V. Brown, Administration assistant, Prairie View; M. Woods, Harrison county; W. H. Phillips, District agent; Hugh Alexander, Kilgore County; and A. E. Adams, Negro War Food Assistant; Mmes. Flournoy Woods, O. J. Conner, Rowan, Hodge, Hattie Green, Miss Esther Davis, Dix, Velma Grays, Miss Ethel B. Britt, and others whose names were not available at press time.

The afternoon brought a vivid and picturesque demonstration on nutrition by Mrs. Eugenia A. Woods. She especially stressed "Good health in the prime of life as a result of eating the right kind of foods." Eat protective food such as fresh fruits and vegetables whenever possible, and drink plenty of milk. Let your victory garden play an important part in your daily diet. Eat plenty of those vegetables which contain A, B, and C.

The group also discussed the organizing of a District Training Council for young girls. All agents were interested in the organization for their community.

Agriculture Council

The agriculture council held its meetings in the new USO center, corner of Good and Flora streets, with J. E. Pettitway, president, in charge. Some of the subjects in the limelight of the meeting were: "War Time Responsibilities," led by W. H. Phillips, District agent; A. E. Adams, Negro War Food assistant, discussed "War Time Meat Production" which was interesting to the group. The open-house discussion: "Should farmers leave their farms to work in Defense Plants and War Plants?" opened by B. J. Pryor, was the highlight of the day. Interest topped the house.

J. V. Smith, Negro Farm Labor Assistant, Prairie View, whose major work is to try to co-ordinate Negro county agents, emphasized an educational program among them, encourage farm-labor among those es-

Ag. Exten. Ser.

JOHN W. MITCHELL

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.

That Negro extension workers in Georgia under P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro workers, are doing a remarkable work by reaching thousands of Negro ruralists and helping them to better their conditions, was strikingly accentuated last week by John W. Mitchell, Field Agent Extension Service United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Hampton Institute, Va. Being a specialist of nation-wide repute in the field of rural betterment of Negroes in the South, and having distinguished himself by obtaining concrete results for the advancement of Negro ruralists and contributing much for a sustaining cooperation between the races for the participation of the Negro in every phase of wholesome citizenship, his visit to Georgia and Mr. Stone and his staff, last week has meant much to the program and objectives of extension work among Negroes in Georgia.

Mr. Mitchell was impressed by what he saw while on a tour with Mr. Stone and Alex. Hurse, State Negro Club Leader for Georgia. He said in part:

"It is readily recognized that a good job has been done in forming the extension organization in Georgia. As it exists today the work has been far-reaching. Mr. P. H. Stone has developed an outstanding relation with the churches and other commendable agencies in Georgia. Negro farmers are producing food to the extent that profitable sales are made on the markets in the state throughout the year. Negro ruralists are being substantially reached and there is an outstanding evidence of progress being made among them.

"Alexander Hurse, State Negro Club Leader of 4-H clubs in Georgia, with a membership of 16,640 boys and girls, has demonstrated in no uncertain manner the value of Negro rural youth to the state and nation. These clubs are doing a remarkable work, in many ways, for rural betterment."

Honored For Better Farming



Luther and Betty Bailey, who own a 60-acre farm in Crittenden County, Ark., yesterday were chosen as 1944 grand sweepstakes champions in The Commercial Appeal's Live-At-Home Competition. They were presented a \$250 check, given by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee by Martin Zook, committee chairman. They also received a 53-piece dinner set from The Commercial Appeal.

Impressed With Ga.



3-1944

Arkansas

Arkansas Family Wins

Defender — Chicago, Ill.

Inter-State Farm Award

first time in the seven-year history

MARION, Ark. — Victors over of the event that one county won 6,493 Negro farm families of Ten-both trophies.

essee, Arkansas and Mississippi, **Hold Farmers' Conference**

Luther and Betty Bailey of Jean- The fourth annual Crittenden etee Community (Crittenden coun- County Negro Farmers' Conference

ty), Friday were declared the 1944 convened on December 7, at the grand sweepstakes champions in Marion Colored Gymnasium, Marion, Ark. **12-30-44**

The Live-At-Home Competition, The theme of the conference sponsored by the Commercial Ap- was "Crittenden County's Key to Victory." The main features of the conference were: addresses by Rev. A. L. McCargo, pastor of Salem-Gilfield church, Memphis; and Prof. C. H. Jones, secretary of The Southern Mediators Association, Little Rock. Several renditions by the Marion high school chorus and a solo by Jessie M. Lee were given followed by a demonstration on Treating Cotton Seeds by George Cooper.

The sweepstakes championship carried with it \$250 cash prize and 53-piece set of dishes in addition to a \$50 state prize and a certificate of honor testifying to the ability and industry of the Bailey family.

It was the second consecutive year for Arkansas to win the sweepstakes honor and second time for Crittenden county in the seven-year history of the event. John Gammon Jr., of Gammonville Community won in 1941. Johnnie White of Union county won last year. Tennessee has had two sweepstakes winners and Mississippi two.

Martin Zook, chairman of the Agricultural committee, presented the prizes to Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, who are 53 and 51, respectively.

Own 60-Acre Farm

The Baileys, who own a 60-acre farm and who rent another 100 acres, had five different income sources this year and showed a net gain of more than \$3000 for the year. They have a seed and food inventory of more than \$4000.

Luther moved to Arkansas in 1918 and worked as a day laborer for several years. Later he worked as farm foreman on a plantation and saved up enough money to make the downpayment on a farm. He now owns this farm free of debt. **12-30-44**

"Our year around garden, poultry, four dairy cows and 1500 pounds of home-cured meat, 500 pounds of beef, adequate lard and other food crops grown on the farm have made it possible for us to live at home this year," Bailey said. "We have not been concerned with ration books so far as foods are concerned. We have our own mill and grind our meal."

The Crittenden County workers, Jesse W. Mason, Negro county agent; Corrie J. Jarrett, former home demonstration agent, and Clara M. Howard, present Negro home demonstration agent, were awarded both extension trophies for producing the grand sweepstakes winner, and obtaining the highest enrollment in the Live-At-Home Program—5562. This was the

Credit Unions For Negro Farmers

State - Shelby, N.C.

RALEIGH, June 10 (AP)—A south-wide educational program designed to acquaint negro farmers with the operation of credit unions will be launched soon.

D. R. Graham, director of the credit union division of the State Department of Agriculture, said the program would be sponsored by the department, by the National Credit Union Association, the State Credit Union League, and Shaw University, and would use as a model the 27 negro credit unions now operating in North Carolina.

Credit Unions Planned

Among Negro Farmers

Citizen - Asheville, N.C.

RALEIGH, June 8. (AP)—A program designed to establish credit unions among the negro farmers of the South was announced today by D. R. Graham, director of the credit union division of the state department of agriculture.

Graham said 27 negro credit unions now operating in Eastern North Carolina would be used as a model for other states in a drive for greater participation of negroes in credit union groups throughout the country.

Credit Union Aid

To Negro Farmers

Reflector - Greenville, N.C.

Farmers of the colored Ayden school district of Pitt county have developed a sense of pride in the economic achievements received by them through their rural community type Credit Union. D. R. Graham, director of the Credit Union division of the State Department of Agriculture, chartered the organization on October 20, 1940. Since that time approximately two hundred farm members have been enrolled. They deposited approximately \$4,000 as of June 1, 1944.

This small capital has been used to finance its members in the production of essential foods and feeds. Several farmers were able to borrow money to repair and replace farm machinery. Many loans were made to enable members to pay cash for their fertilizer.

Aside from loans made to finance farm operations, the organization prides itself in having taught a few of its members the value of systematic saving. It emphasizes small savings done on a planned basis, instead of large investments. By this approach the members' share deposits grow slowly, but they remain for a longer period of time. Also those members with very small incomes feel themselves a definite part of the organization structure. Practically all the members of the Board of Directors are farmers without exception to their farming status. Some are farm owners but most of them are tenant farmers

or share-croppers.

The spirit of cooperation scores high. Each borrower feels that it is a fraternal obligation to make repayments on loans promptly. The organization has not lost a cent on loans in its three years of existence. Members of the credit committee give private counsel to each applicant to make sure each loan is made for provident or productive purposes. He is reminded of his duty to spend wisely.

The Bright Leaf Credit Union has cooperated in each war bond drive. It has sold or influenced the sale of several thousand dollars worth of war bonds and stamps. War stamps are frequently sold at regular meetings. No member is a certified bond salesman, but bond sale rallies have been staged and a salesman called in. By the end of the fifth war bond drive, each member is expected to own at least one war bond.

The background of any successful Credit Union is a well planned educational program. This is very slow among Negro farmers because of the high percentage of illiteracy and skepticism.

Officers of the Bright Leaf Credit Union are: Simon Dixon, president; J. W. Jackson, vice president; Ellis Joyner, secretary-treasurer; Credit Committee: George Taylor, Peter Rountree, Mrs. J. M. Reaves, J. W. Ormond, and Reginald Rountree.

Credit Unions

Planned For Times, Roxboro, N.C. Negro Farmers

July 3, 1944

This State To Be Used As
Model For Other Sections
Of Country.

Raleigh, July 2.—An ambitious program looking to the establishment of more credit unions among the Negro farmers of the South has been announced by D. R. Graham, director of the Credit Union division of the State Department of Agriculture.

There are now over 20 Negro credit unions in operation in the State. North Carolina will be used as a model for the other States in the drive toward greater participation of Negroes in credit union groups throughout the country, according to Graham.

3-1944

Rural Success Story is Saga of Work, Thrift

RALEIGH, N. C. — By paying off his 40-year farm purchase loan of \$4,300 in two years, entirely from farm income, James Sanders, a 53-year-old Negro of Duplin County, North Carolina, has made an enviable record on the farm ownership program of the Farm Security Administration. Sanders credits his success to careful planning of his farm operations with FSA supervisors and following his plans as closely as possible under their guidance.

Today, after a lifetime of struggle, he has achieved his greatest ambition — security on a family-size farm of his own. As a boy, James Sanders wanted to farm and own a home and began to "put in some crops" with his father's mule. He watched the neighbors and "did what they did." Food was scarce except at the end of the month when his father, a railroad worker, came home and brought supplies for the family. The years went by quickly and James hired out first as a farm laborer. Later he sharecropped and started to buy a farm but couldn't make enough money to pay for it.

Neighbor Told Him About FSA. In 1941 his ambition and desire to get ahead so impressed one of his neighbors that he convinced Sanders he should apply for a farm ownership loan from the Farm Security Administration. A committee of farmers in the county went over Sanders' application and considered his qualifications, his character, and his chances for success. He was selected to receive one of the limited number of farm ownership loans made each year in the county.

He found a 120-acre farm about a mile south of Warsaw, North Carolina, with 63 acres cleared, and started on his amazing career of success. His loan, made in May, 1941, included not only the purchase price of the farm, but an additional \$1,000 for repairing the buildings, for fencing and other improvements necessary for a sound farming operation enabling him to provide adequately for family living as well as to repay the loan.

Sanders made a good crop as a tenant in 1941, and when he moved onto his farm in the fall he made a payment of \$850 on his loan. A year later by "working hard and living close," he paid half the remaining indebtedness on his farm and saved enough additional to operate on in 1943. Last fall he paid off the balance of his loan — in full.

Follows Good Farming Practices. This accomplishment isn't as easy as it sounds. His rapid repayment is most unusual, but there are ample reasons for his success. One reason is Sanders is following the best farming practices.

Sanders raises everything on his

farm that his family eats "except fish and we catch them in the creek." Whenever he goes to town he takes some produce to sell so he can carry as much money home as he took away. He has a son him up with regular War Bond purchases.

By crop rotation and other soil conservation practices Sanders is increasing the fertility and productivity of his farm. The family follows new and practical ideas in home management. They keep a record book and operate on a strict budget.

Has Year-Round Garden.

Their one-acre fenced garden is planted in rye during the winter. This soil builder is turned under and vegetable planting begins in February and continues through September to provide year-round food for the family.

With six children at home, the live-at-home plans are so perfected that the Sanders family spends less than 50 cents per month for food. On the pantry shelf one may find a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, kraut, relish, pickles, canned pork chops, sausage, spare ribs, stew beef, hamburger and steak.

When Mr. and Mrs. Sanders moved to their new farm in 1941 their net worth was \$1,890. When they made their final payment on their farm, last fall, their net worth had increased to \$7,127. They have 3 mules, 1 mare, colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, 4 calves, 4 sows, 27 shoats, 60 laying hens, 5 turkeys, 9 plows, disc, corn planter, fertilizer distributor, cultivator, cane mill, wagon and cart.

Plainsboro, Kan. Farmer Pays 40-Year Loan In 6 Years

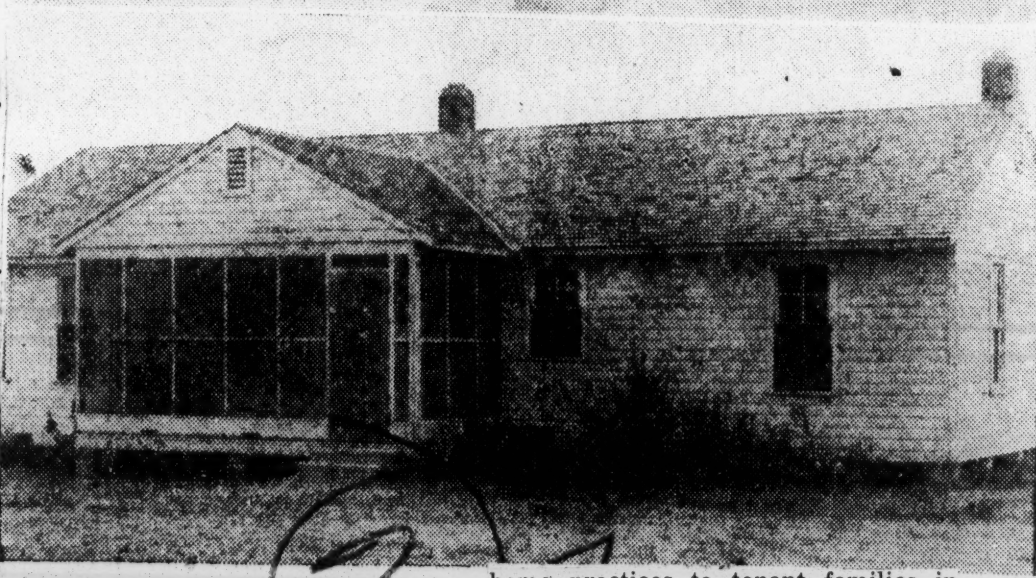
Opelika, Ala., Dec. 1. (ANP)—Roger Hunter, 53, became the first farmer in Lee county to repay his Farm Security loan. He made the loan in August, 1933, and was given 40 years to repay. The entire loan was paid in six years out of his farm income.

Unable to borrow money from any other source, Hunter applied to the FSA for assistance. At the time of the loan he owned a pair of mules, four cows, six hogs and 75 chickens, on which he owed \$250. At the present time he owns three head of work stock, 10 head of cattle, 10 hogs and 150 chickens, on which he owes nothing.

ing. Earlier in the year he sold a pair of mules for \$200.

He is married and has 10 children, the oldest two married, leaving eight at home. Farmer tenants, the Hunters are reported happy and Mrs. Sally Hunter believes in a "life at home" program, raising practically everything they need to eat. Out of their year-round garden Mrs. Hunter has canned over 400 quarts of fruits and vegetables this year. They have a small orchard.

During the year they have made 25 bales of cotton, 800 bushels of corn and an adequate amount of cane, sweet potatoes and other crops. Active in community affairs the Hunters belong to the Bethel church, near Society Hill and the children attend Center hill school.



OLD AND NEW IN THE HEART OF DELTA.

The farm Security Administration program of assistance to low-income families has brought better living conditions as well as improved farm and

home practices to tenant families in the Delta. Shown above are typical "before" and "after" views which could be duplicated on many farms. Photo was the home of Stokes King of Mississippi, former sharecropper, his wife and 15 children before he got an FSA loan to buy an 80-acre farm

and build the attractive 6-room white frame house in lower photo. Four of the King boys are now in the armed services. The small cabin constructed of rough lumber, unpainted, in poor repair, with few windows

F. S. A.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
6-23-44

3-1944

Negro Tenant Buys Farm, / Pays for It in Five Years

New Orleans (La.) Times-Picayune

He Now Has 132 Acres.
Nice House, Live Stock

BY HENRY LESESNE

(The Associated Press)

Pittsboro, N. C., Jan. 17. — The good earth—good American earth—has been good to Ollie Burnett.

Ollie Burnett is a Negro, 38 years old. He has a wife, Flonnie, and six children, five boys and one girl. A sister completes his household.

In 1937 Ollie Burnett was a tenant farmer—about as hopeless a person, economically, as you've read about in recent years.

The year before he grossed only \$350. He financed his crop through merchants, borrowing \$170 for seed and fertilizer, and paying interest.

His worldly possessions consisted of an 18-year-old mule, a cow, two small pigs, 17 chickens, and a few pieces of broken-down furniture. And he owed \$15.

No doubt, even at that, he was better off than many tenant farmers in this part of the world.

Today's Picture

But you should see Ollie Burnett today. He has a 132-acre farm, and he owns it, every acre. He and his family live in a nice little cottage, as neat as a pin.

It is situated in Williams township, Chatham county, on a good sand-clay road, on a school bus line, and near the schools and markets.

He's worth at least \$4000.

He has a young mule, a healthy beast; two cows, a heifer and a male calf; 200 chickens; one sow, three hogs, and a shoat. His barn is well-stocked. His pantry is stocked with 363 quarts of vegetables and fruits canned this summer.

How did Ollie Burnett jerk himself up by the bootstraps from a tenant farmer to a man of such estate in so short a time?

In January, 1938, he applied to the farm security administration to buy a farm under the Bankhead-Jones tenant purchase act. The loan was for 40 years and the interest 3 per cent.

A farm was found of the type Ollie Burnett wanted. It was owned by the Citizens National Bank of Durham. The loan was finally approved for \$3022.

Forty years is a long time, a good deal better than half the average man's lifetime. This fact worried Ollie Burnett very much.

It worried him so much, he says, he couldn't sleep. He would just lie awake, thinking of that

\$3000 debt and those 40 years.

The FSA has two methods of payment, the 40-year-plan and the variable plan. Under the latter, one pays the landlord's share, keeps records and after deducting operating expenses, pays the rest on the farm.

First Year Is Tough

Ollie Burnett chose the variable plan. The first year he had a tough time of it. He was able to pay only \$26.79 when his average payment should have been \$130.55.

That wasn't encouraging, to say the least. But Ollie Burnett had been a farmer long enough to know that there are lean years and fat years.

The good earth smiled on him the next year. He was able to pay much more. Then he found he had some marketable timber on his land, and he sold that. He has a good stand of young trees left over.

The other day Ollie Burnett paid off the loan. It had taken only five years. Ollie Burnett and his wife were presented with the cancelled note and the deed of

A group of Chatham county citizens came to the little ceremony to congratulate the Burnetts.

Phillip R. Jackson, Chatham county FSA supervisor, thinks the Burnetts are probably the first Negro farm family in the United States to repay a 40-year FSA farm purchase loan.

Booneville, Miss., Independent

February 17, 1944

FSA Family Making Progress

Walter Sorrell, Rienzi, Rt. 3, a negro farmer of Prentiss County, Miss., his wife, Georgia, and seven children, Willie, Mary, Georgia Lee, Annie B., Fannie P., Jimmie C. and Ruby Lee ranging in age from 12

years to 2 months are making nice progress in paying for their home purchased in 1939 the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

The cost of farm and houses and improvements was \$3100.

The farm consist of 80 acres of land, 63 of which are in cultivation.

They borrowed \$132.00 from FSA in 1939, chiefly for farm operating expenses. They bought a pressure cooker and

FSA

fruit jars this first year and canned ample supply of fruits, vegetables and meats to supplement the fresh products grown in the family and truck patches in the field. They made their last FSA loan in 1942, having borrowed a total of \$1852.00. All of this amount with interest was fully paid by the end of 1942.

In addition to the above debts they have made substantial payments on their home each year for four years. In 1943 he paid \$1000.00 on his home and expects to pay more early this year.

He owns three mules, two mares, three colts, six dairy cows, two brood sows, fifteen shoats, fifty pure bred chickens and a few turkeys. He also owns a pick-up truck and tractor and equipment, as well as a good supply of other farm equipment. He has adequate corn and hay, cotton seed meal for feed as well as plenty of cotton seed and soybeans for his needs this year. His entire chattel inventory shows feeds in the amount of \$875.00, livestock \$1319.00, farm equipment \$1865.00, making a total of \$4059.00.

Georgia has a pantry well stocked with canned fruits, vegetables and meats, cured meats and lard for the year's need as well as stored root crops and dried products.

The older children help with the farm and home work. A big garden near the house supplies some fresh products every month in the year to supplement the canned and stored products. They have numbers of unused ration stamps, as many of their food needs are supplied.

This year's income came from the following sources: dairy products, poultry, eggs, hogs, cattle, cotton and seed and some outside work. During the off season in the farm work Walter worked in a defense plant at Aberdeen in 1942.

Walter and his wife and family are hustling, energetic, people. Good citizens which their neighbors would do well to emulate.

FSA To Lend \$1,700,000 To State's Small Farmers

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—Approximately \$1,700,000 of the \$67,000,000 authorized by Congress for new and supplemental rehabilitation loans to small farmers this year will be allocated to Alabama, says R. S. Morgan, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

At present, about 10,000 Alabama farmers hold FSA loans and 1943 repayments generally were prompt, the regional office said.

The FSA Pleads Guilty

A special committee of the house on Wednesday brought in a report recommending the abolition of the Farm Security Administration along with the liquidation of FSA's resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects.

Moreover, it branded the FSA, among other things, as "un-American."

It is "un-American," perhaps, to lend money, as FSA did, to 311,880 tenant farmers who could not have qualified for adequate credit from the usual sources.

It may be "un-American" for these 311,880 farmers to have raised, during 1943, enough milk to supply the year's needs of 8,739,000 active men, enough eggs for 7,515,200 men, enough pork for 4,437,400 men, enough mutton and lamb for 3,153,200 men, and enough beef and veal for 2,694,000 men.

It may be "un-American," too, that, right here in Georgia, for instance, the 3,500 tenant farmers who have purchased farms under FSA are 147 per cent ahead of schedule in paying off their loans; that 5,363 Georgia families, who had been helped by FSA, last year reached the place that they were able to stand on their own fiscal feet.

These things, as we say, may very well be "un-American." In which case FSA pleads guilty.

But if it is indeed "un-American" to try, as does FSA, to aid small farmers in attaining the goal of family-type farm ownership, then we had perhaps better change our definition of "American."

FSA Borrowers Win Top Honors At Georgia Ham And Egg Show

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—Sharing honors with C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, who was the principal speaker at the 29th annual ham and egg show held here last week, Monroe Fluellen and Dudley Barnes, farm-hickory-cured Georgia ham took first and second prizes for their home-cured hams.

Sponsored by colored County Extension Agent O. S. O'Neal, and held in the Fort Valley State College auditorium, the ham and egg show attracted nearly 2,000 farmers and students to witness the largest display of hams and eggs ever presented in the 29 year history of the show which has become an event of nation-wide interest. Competing with more than 500 hams, Farmer Fluellen's 21 pound hickory-cured Georgia ham took first place by a close margin, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture meat specialists who judged the hams. In addition to hams, the farmers from 22 communities in Peach and Houston counties also placed on exhibit 250 shoulders and sides of meat, and 200 dozen eggs.

Other outstanding features on display were a 4-H club pageant under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Toomer, home demonstration agent. The awarding of the prizes climaxed the show.

and Mr. Barnes.

Following a challenging address by Mr. Spaulding, who urged the farmers to increase their wartime production, and develop community-wide goodwill, W. T. Anderson, tension, T. M. Campbell, federal editor of the Macon Telegraph and extension field agent, Kendall Welton, awarded the prizes consisting of \$20 and \$15 respectively, to phone company, Dr. Horace M. Fluellen Bond, president of the institution

School Lunches, FSA Saved

In Senate Appropriation Bill

The Senate bill eliminates the political and lobbying "gag" provision inserted in the House measure. That provision forbade use of funds to pay Dept. of Agriculture full-time employe who engage in political or lobbying activities.

Sen. Russell has let it be known that he intends to fight to the limit to keep the "gag" section out of the bill. His report on the Senate bill quotes Comptroller General Lindsay Warren on the impossible administrative task entailed in trying to enforce the "gag" provision.

The FSA appropriations restored in the Senate bill are substantially the same as last year's, including \$28,265,000 for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation. Loan authorization from RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) under the program is increased 50 per cent from \$67,000,000 last year to about \$79,069,000 for 1945. RFC loan authorization for farm tenant purchases are increased from \$15,000,000 in the House bill to \$20,000,000 in the Senate measure.

The Farm Home Corporation Bill, designed to establish a new organization to take over the work of FSA, remains tied up in controversy within the House agriculture committee.

Veterans Of World War II

Already Getting FSA Loans

A total of 124 returning veterans of World War II have sought assistance from the Farm Security Administration in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, E. S. Morgan, regional director, announced Monday.

County FSA supervisors reported that 41 veterans had received rehabilitation loans for farming operations in the total amount of \$23,504. Rehabilitation loans are for the purpose of purchasing livestock, feed, seed, fertilizer, pressure cookers and other necessities. They are available only when the applicant is unable to obtain credit upon reasonable terms from any other source. They bear interest at five per cent usually over a period of five years.

Ten of the veterans have had their applications approved for the outright purchase of family type farms of their own under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act. Farm ownership loans closed for veterans totaled \$27,188. They are repaid over a period of 40 years at three per cent interest.

In some instances, Mr. Morgan said the applications to purchase farms were filed too late in the season to permit closing of the loans in time to start farming operations this year. In other instances the applications have not been passed upon by the local county committee.

County committees, he said, will give every consideration to veterans' applications.

"From reports we have received I am convinced that many returning veterans will want opportunity to purchase farms and homes of their own under the practical terms provided under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act," Mr. Morgan said. "In many instances veterans may wish to participate in the rehabilitation program which gives excellent preliminary guidance and preparation for the responsibilities of farm management and farm ownership." Following is the breakdown by States:

Alabama: Total applications received, 37. Number rehabilitation loans approved, 20; amount of rehabilitation loans closed, \$13,335. Number of tenant purchase farm ownership loans approved, 3; amount of loans closed,

Florida: Applications received, 20. Rehabilitation loans approved, 9; amount of rehabilitation loans closed, \$3,147. No tenant purchase loans approved for farm ownership.

Georgia: Applications received, 48. Number rehabilitation loans approved, 10; amount of rehabilitation loans closed, \$6,212. Number of farm ownership loans approved, 3. Amount of farm ownership loans closed, \$3,045.

South Carolina: Number of applications received, 19. Rehabilitation loans approved, 2; amount of rehabilitation loans, \$910. Number of farm ownership loans approved, 4; amount of farm ownership loans closed, \$12,511.

Farmers Like

New FSA Plan

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.—If you should ask the 36 colored and white ex-tenants in Martin county, N. C., who are buying farms of their own with loans from the Farm Security Administration, they'll tell you that the variable payment plan is a good idea.

By following this plan they have already repaid the Government almost four times as much on their farm ownership loans as would be due under the 40-year repayment plan, which is another way of saying that they are four times farther along toward full ownership.

PROMOTES SELF-HELP

Under the variable-payment plan, FSA borrowers can pay larger amounts in good years and smaller amounts in adverse years. Total repayments that would be due under the 40-year plan of average-size payments each year amount to \$8,202, but, under the variable plan, these three dozen farmers actually have repaid \$30,817. They have also paid their 1943 taxes, and 20 of them have accumulated sufficient capital to finance their operations this year without seeking credit from any source.

In recognition of their achievements, local merchants and business men recently awarded 63 prizes to 16 white and eight colored borrower families at a fair held at the courthouse.

The colored winners were Robert and Vina Andrews, Noah and Ethel Brown, Ben and Pearl Bryant, Mack and Hettie Cherry, Slade and Farrie Peel, Love and Curlie Williams, Willis and Mary Williams and John and Mandy Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Burnett of Chatham County, N. C., are shown receiving the cancelled note and deed of trust to the 132-acre farm they bought recently with a loan from the Farm Security Administration, as authorized under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Presenting the legal papers is Philip R. Jackson, FSA supervisor. Others in the photo are, left to right: J. Vivian Harris, Lewis Norwood, Chatham County FSA committeemen; Clerk E. B. Hatch of the Chatham County Superior court, and A. N. Tatum, Jr., county soil conservationist.

Mississippi Sharecropper Finds Security

In Purchasing Home On Forty-Year Plan

GREENSVILLE, Mississippi. In addition, he's well fixed for Stokes King, Negro farm security farming equipment. He has two Administration borrowed, who is good pairs of mules and is part buying his own Washington County owner of a combine, drill, discs, farm through FSA assistance, is middlebushers and other essential typical of many sharecroppers, ten-farming tools. For the first time in ants and farm laborers who are his life he's on a pay-as-you-go taking advantage of an opportunity basis with money in the bank and to gain a foothold in one of the War Bonds at home as insurance world's most fertile areas.

For 20 years King and his wife sharecropped and rented, moving to It is not surprising that Stokes new land frequently, in search of King is proud to have a part in a better chance to support a family helping to bring victory by production of 15 children, four of whom are ing substantial quantities of war now serving in the armed forces, vital foodstuffs.

For his home needs he's not worried he barely "got by." A year he will try about a food shortage, what long remember was the season he with nearly a thousand quarts of and his family raised 48 bales of canned fruits and vegetables in his cotton. It was the biggest crop pantry, plenty of chickens, hogsthey ever made.

FSA LOAN GAVE THEM A START



Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.

2-19-44

3-1944

Farmer Receives \$250 Check From Newspaper



John White, FSA borrower of Strong, Arkansas, 1943 Live-at-Home grand sweepstakes champion, is shown receiving a check for \$250 and the Live-at-Home Trophy from Martin Zook, chairman of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee. The contest is

Ollie Burnett, First Negro In North Carolina To Complete Payment On Farm

PITTSBORO, N. C.—Because he "just couldn't sleep at night in debt," Ollie Burnett, 38-year-old Negro farmer has completed payment on the 132-acre farm he purchased with a loan from the Farm Security Administration, 36 years ahead of schedule. Thus he became the first Negro in North Carolina to repay his 40-year farm ownership loan obtained under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

In 1937, Ollie Burnett had just about reached rock bottom. The year before he grossed only \$350. He financed his crop through merchants, borrowing \$170 for seed and fertilizer. His worldly possessions consisted of a cow, an 18-year-old mule, two pigs, 17 chickens and a few pieces of broken-down furniture. On top of this, he owed \$15. But today things are looking up for Ollie Burnett. In addition to his farm, now reared to all-out pro-

Thirty acres were in cultivation with a 4-acre tobacco allotment and a cotton allotment of 1.3 acres.

Borrowed \$3,022. The loan was for \$3,022, including funds for building repairs and land development, and to be repaid over a period of 40 years at 3 per cent interest. It was then that Ollie confessed he couldn't "sleep at night" with that \$3,000 debt hanging over his head. Under the variable payment plan, however, he could pay more in good years, and less if a lean year should come along.

He was discouraged the first year because he was able to pay only \$26.79 when his average payment should have been \$130.55. He dug right in and cooperated fully with his Farm Security supervisor and soon his diligence began to reap rewards. In 1942 he had a good year, according to his record book, with a net income of \$1,530.57 from the sale of tobacco, eggs, pigs, and including his AAA payment. During his fourth year he paid \$450.

He completed payment on his loan recently from timber sales on his land. He left a good stand of trees which will be ready for cutting again in another 10 years.

On this farm now one can see a young, healthy-looking mule, a heifer and a steer, 200 chickens, one sow, two cows, three hogs and a sheep. His barns are bursting with feed. His corn crop was excellent and his tobacco fair. At the end of the canning season, his wife, Floonie, had stored in her pantry over 500 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned with a pressure cooker they bought the first year of cooperation with Farm Security.

duction of war food, he and his family live in an ample farm cottage as neat as a pin. All farm buildings are in excellent shape. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, there are six children, five boys and a girl, and Ollie's sister who lives with them. They are looked upon as leaders in their community and are worth in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

How did Ollie Burnett literally jerk himself up by the bootstraps from a poor tenant farmer to his present estate in so short a time? He obtained an FSA rural rehabilitation loan in 1937 and under the guidance of his supervisor, the following year his net worth had climbed to \$895. He promptly repaid his loan. His success was so marked that in 1938 he made an application for a farm ownership loan. His application and record were reviewed by the Tenant Purchase Committee and his loan was approved in October. A tract 132 acres in Chatham County was found.

FSA

FSA Families Win Farm Competition

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two colored farm families of Arkansas recently won major awards in the 1943 Live-at-Home competition sponsored annually by the Memphis Commercial-Appeal for farmers in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and both families attribute a large part of their success to the loan-supervision program of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. and Mrs. John White, FSA borrowers of Strong, Arkansas, were awarded the grand sweepstakes championship which carries a cash prize of \$250 plus the Live-at-Home trophy.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hatchett, of the FSA Clarksdale Homestead Association near Turrell, Aarkansas, won the tenant sweepstakes championship and the \$100 prize offered by the Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce.

The sweepstakes prize is offered to any colored family in the three states making the best record in living at home, soil conservation, diversification, and home management.

White had an income from eleven sources during 1943 and made a net profit of \$1,722.25 with cotton and sweet potatoes as his chief products. His family spent less than \$1 per week for food that could not be produced on the farm and now have a food inventory valued at \$868.50.

Last year, the Whites built a six-room house with front and back porches which they have wanted since they were married in 1912. Their four children belong to the 4-H club of the community. He is a member of the Union County Negro Agricultural Committee.

The Hatchetts realized a net profit of \$1,984.10 for the year from their twenty-two acre farm. When they moved to their present farm, they had a livestock,

very little food, no canned products, and no feed or seed.

They have three children at home, Johnny, 12; Alma, 10; and Irma, 8, attending school. Two older boys, Chester, Jr., and C. A. are in the Army.

Operating as a tenant last year, Douglas' income report showed that he produced over \$8,000 in gross farm income, while spending less than \$4,000 for farm operating expenses and another \$1,000 for family living. As a result, he was able to clear up all his old debts and start in with a clean slate when he moved to his new farm.

To increase Cattle Holdings On his 214-acre Morgan county

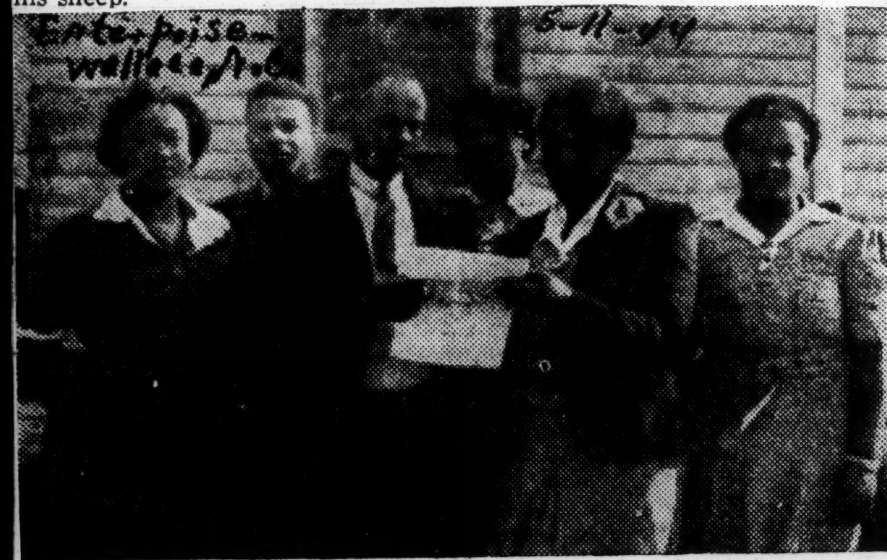
JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—The James Douglas family, farmers who repaid the government the equivalent of two full year's payments on his loan. One of the first steps taken by the Douglas family was to talk over his farm with the Morgan County Farm Security Administration committee made a Douglas family move in selecting them for promotion from tenancy to farm ownership. Douglas was a farm hand until a long-time plan for soil conservation and rebuilding. It was decided to line and phosphate the entire farm except the wooded areas, and farm equipment. He obtained a tenant purchase to make this possible FSA included loan from the Farm Security Administration in the fall of 1943 and cars of limestone and phosphate. He has materially improved his new farm and buildings, and has prepared a crop rotation plan, de-

Ex-Farm Tenant Making Good As 214-Acre Owner

worked out a cropping and livestock program which is showing immediate results. He has already repaid the government the equivalent of two full year's payments on his loan. One of the first steps taken by the Douglas family was to talk over his farm with the Morgan County Farm Security Administration committee made a Douglas family move in selecting them for promotion from tenancy to farm ownership.

With Meyers' assistance, Douglas prepared a crop rotation plan, de-

farm this year, Douglas has out 132 acres of grain and hay crops. From these he hopes to more than exceed last year's food production record when he sold over \$4,000 worth of pork, \$1,000 worth of cattle and dairy products, and about \$1,500 worth of soybean and grain. Once more he will depend upon hogs for the principal source of his income, and will grow most of the feed needed to bring them to market. He has enough dairy cows, laying hens, and ewes, however, to provide a good margin of profit in addition to his hogs. Since a large part of his farm is rolling and fit only for pasture, he plans to gradually increase both his cattle holdings and his sheep.



James Sanders His Wife And Children



James Sanders' Farm Home Duplin County Negro Tenant Farmer Makes Outstanding Farm Ownership Record Paying Off Debt in 2 Years

James Sanders, a 53-year-old Negro farmer of Duplin County, North Carolina, has made an outstanding record with the Farm Ownership division of the Farm Security Administration by paying off his 40-year farm purchase loan of \$4,300 in two years from

Sanders credits his success to careful planning of his farm operations with FSA supervisors, and then following his plans as closely as possible under their direction.

One of Sanders' proudest possessions—except, of course, the

*Enterprise - Wallace, N.C.
5-11-44*



Some Of Farm Buildings

clear deed to his farmstead—is of Warsaw, containing 120 acres of the Government Merit Award he with 63 cleared, and, started on was presented by the Farm Security Administration for “out- standing production of vital war crops.” Instead of depending solely on tobacco and cotton, Sanders carried out a balanced farm program and sold cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, milk, butter and some truck crops.

He has found what he wants in life—security on a family-size farm of his own. Always having an ambition to farm and own a home, when a boy he began to “put in some crops” with his father’s mule. As a youngster he watched the neighbors and “did what they did.” Food was scarce except at the end of each month when his father, a railroad worker, came home and brought some supplies for the family.

The years went by. He did farm labor, he “share-cropped”; he started to buy a farm once but couldn’t make enough money to pay for it. But still he clung to his dream of farm ownership and sought the security he had never had.

Sanders struggled on, almost but never quite, giving up hope. In 1941 his ambition and desire to “get ahead” so impressed one of his neighbors that he convinced Sanders he should apply for a loan from the Farm Security Administration to buy a farm.

A committee of farmers in the county studied Sanders’ application. They considered his qualifications, his character, his chances for success—and selected him to receive one of the limited number of farm purchase loans made each year. He located a farm about a mile south

of Warsaw, containing 120 acres of the Government Merit Award he with 63 cleared, and, started on was presented by the Farm Security Administration for “out- standing production of vital war crops.” Instead of depending solely on tobacco and cotton, Sanders carried out a balanced farm program and sold cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, milk, butter and some truck crops.

James made a good crop as a renter in 1941, and when he moved onto his farm in late fall, he made a payment of \$850 on his loan. A year later, by working hard and living close, he paid half of the remaining indebtedness on his farm and saved enough additional to operate on in 1943. Last fall he paid off the balance of his loan.

What Sanders accomplished isn’t as easy as it sounds—his quick repayment is most unusual, but there are ample reasons for his success. One, is that he is following the best farming practices; for example, some parts of the farm had very poor soil, and the Supervisor advised him to plant there areas in crotonaria in 1942, turn it under in the fall and plant corn. Neighbors told Sanders, “You might as well be sitting in the house as planting corn there. It won’t grow two feet high.” Disappointing the land prophets, the corn yield was in abundance and took care of food and feed needs.

He raises everything on his farm that his family eats, “except fish, and they are caught in the creek.”

Every time he goes to town, he tries to take some farm produce to sell so he can carry as much money home as he brought

away. War bonds are his favorite purchases. He has a son in the Army.

He is increasing the fertility and productivity of the farm by use of rotation and other conservation practices. The family follows new ideas in home management, suggested by the FSA, and they keep a record book and operate on a strict budget.

Their one-acre fenced garden is planted in rye during the winter. This soil builder is turned under and vegetable planting begins in February and continues through September to provide year-round food for the family, what with the bountiful home canning done by Mrs. Sanders.

At the end of the first year the farm was furnishing 200 pounds of dried peas and beans, 30 bushels of white potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 to 20 gallons of cane, 1,500 pounds of flour, 20 bushels of corn meal, some fruit, 200 pounds of butter, 800 gallons of milk, 1,200 pounds of pork and lard, 250 pounds of chickens, 250 dozen eggs, 100 bushels of root and garden vegetables, and 200 pounds of beef for home use.

The cost of food bought to feed the family averaged less than 50 cents a month per person during 1942, the Sanders record book showed—and the family ate better than they had ever eaten before. The pantry contained a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, kraut, relish and pickles. Also canned were pork chops, sausage, spare ribs, steak, beef stew, and hamburger.

When James Sanders and his wife moved onto their farm during the fall of 1941, their net worth was \$1,890. At the time of paying off their farm in full during the fall of 1943, their net worth had increased to \$7,127. The boyhood dream of Sanders to own a farm and hold a clear deed had become a reality. He had found security on his own land.

Their net worth consists of 120 acres of land with adequate buildings, 3 mules, 1 mare colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, 4 calves, 4 sows, 27 shoats, 60 laying hens, 5 turkeys, 9 plows, 1 disc, 1 corn planter, 1 fertilizer distributor, 2 cultivators, 1 cane mill, 1 wagon and 1 cart.

“We don’t work any harder than before we started to do what FSA suggests,” Mrs. Sanders said, “but FSA’s assistance and supervision has helped us to live and eat so much better, and above all, own our farm.”

James Sanders is a deacon in the church, and the entire family attends regularly. The girls sing in the choir. They attend Parent-Teachers meetings regu-

larly, and the children go to school every day. The family belongs to the Red Cross, contributed to the March of Dimes, war relief, and the church during the year. James Sanders is active in the Masonic order.

North-South Farm Coalition

Alabama News
A coalition of corn and cotton growers has given the U. S. farmer the most efficient Washington lobby he ever had—the American Farm Bureau Federation—Fortune magazine declares. **6-5-44**

Backed by this coalition, the Farm Bureau the last decade has played a large part in the passage of the beneficent agricultural adjustment act, has helped win more than seven billion dollar in congressional appropriations for special farm legislation, and has made "parity" the national synonym for a square deal for the farmer, Fortune points out.

"Six states provide nearly half of the membership of the bureau and a good deal more than half of the leadership," Fortune explains. "Three of these—Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas—are in the cotton belt and three—Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana—in the corn belt."

"By themselves corn or cotton farmers would be a political force to be reckoned with; in partnership they become one of the nation's most powerful groups. The job of the Farm Bureau is to preserve that partnership."

"History is (or was) against any bargain between corn farmer and cotton planter, and for nearly a century after the Ohio Valley was settled none was struck. The South wanted low tariffs, an international market in which to sell cheap cotton and buy cheap supplies. The new corn belt lined up with Northeastern industry and plumped for a protected market at home. Farmers of the two regions believed they had little or nothing in common."

"They continued to think of different solutions until the long agricultural depression of the twenties. This common disaster forced an agreement on some method for raising farm prices above competitive level; for the South it meant separating itself from the world market and surrendering its ancient faith in free trade. The agricultural adjustment act provided a common formula for raising prices and incomes for both the North and South; farmers of the two regions could get together without discussing high principles."

"Keeping peace between corn and cotton is what Bureau President Edward Asbury O'Neal calls 'keeping agricultural unity,' and it isn't easy," Fortune continues. "There are differences in temperament and political differences. But so long as the bureau's present leaders remain in office the coalition will continue. They remember the days when the North and South could not agree and what it cost in power. Under these leaders farm policy in the United States will be made not by and for farmers at large, but by and for the producers of corn, hogs and cotton."

"Ed O'Neal, 68, Democrat, Southern planter, and since 1931 president of the Farm Bureau, is quite the most spectacular farm leader in the United States. He is the man of the world in bureau councils, and he is also the master politician of the bureau; on legislative strategy his word is law."

"As matters now stand, few things in politics are as certain as Ed O'Neal's ability to get votes. Although in a pitched battle the bureau cannot always win in the Senate, on the floor of the House of Representatives it can pass or stop any farm measure on which it makes a determined fight."

Fortune cites five of the Farm Bureau's vote-getting methods:

"1. The bureau rewards its friends with reelection, without trying too hard to punish its enemies. To campaign against a candidate means a dangerous opponent should he be

elected and an angry one if he is defeated.

"2. The bureau makes masterful use of the conventional lobbying methods. Every farm congressman is thoroughly informed on what the bureau wants and why. All members of Congress receive a steady flow of mimeographed explanations, protests and denunciations."

"3. The bureau has become a powerful supporter of the legislative branch of the government against the executive. It has become a spectacular critic of the bureaucrats, including those of the Department of Agriculture."

"4. The bureau offers prominence and publicity to the legislators who are its friends. Those with some seniority in committees or in the service of agriculture can expect to have their names attached to legislation the bureau is supporting. Bureau support ensures that there will be hearings and a better-than-average chance of enactment."

"5. Votes are obtained by skillful trading. Numerous arrangements for reciprocal support are made between the corn and cotton coalition and farmers from those parts of the country where Farm Bureau influence is slight."

"Among farm organizations and among lobbies the Farm Bureau is unique," Fortune asserts. "It is, as its detractors never tire of pointing out, a private lobby sponsored and supported by the government. It seeks to influence. The bureau locally is the official and unofficial sponsor of the federal-state extension service—more briefly, the county-agent system. And this accounts for a good deal of its strength and permanence."

"Like all lobbies, the bureau high-pressures legislators into voting as they might not otherwise vote. But such lobbying is, in a measure, protected by the constitution. The men who proclaimed in the first article of the Bill of Rights that citizens might freely petition their government did not foresee the peculiar force and urgency with which the modern lobby would petition. But even if they had, they would hardly have thought it wise to abridge the right to petition. It would not be wise to abridge it now."

"The citizen who believes that lobbies are too strong cannot, therefore, hope to abolish them. He can properly object to the quasi-public sponsorship that the Farm Bureau enjoys. Certainly nothing in the Bill of Rights suggests that petitioners should be aided by public funds; plain common sense recommends against it. The citizen's most effective course is to know his lobbies well. If the public interest is informed and arouse, the special interest is rarely dangerous."

THE FARMER IN POLITICS

Lo! the poor farmer, time out of mind, has been the rallying-call throughout this country for just about all the jobless politicians and other axe-grinding johnnies that local watermelon-cuttings or national big-game hunts could entice out of remunerative obscurity. So accustomed has the public become to the oft-repeated cry of wolf at the farmhouse door, that it will doubtless occasion no little surprise to the uninitiated to learn that the American farmer's interest is being looked after by perhaps the best organized and most ex-

pert lobby at present operating in Washington. In an illuminating article, Fortune magazine for June turns the spotlight upon the American Farm Bureau and the experts who have built it to its present size and still guide its activities.

It is impossible to think of the American Farm Bureau without thinking of Edward A. O'Neal, gentleman-farmer from Alabama, the man who made the Bureau what it is today—the most powerful lobby in Washington and hence the farmer's most effective answer to the threat of discriminatory limitation and regulation. Fortune in this feature article upon the Bureau, has given a fair and at the same time a very revealing portrait of Lobbyist O'Neal boldly silhouetted against the dawn of a new day, if not a New Deal, for the fa-

vored among America's farmers. To those of us who knew Ed in the old pre-depression Alabama days, it is the same old loud, likable, joke-telling buttonholing back-slapping now grown to mature, national stature. We can readily understand the Fortune writer's statement that whatever the Farm Bureau Federation is today, Ed O'Neal is mostly it. **Montgomery Advertiser**

Back in 1931 when O'Neal became its president, the American Farm Bureau, like a colt, was mostly legs. Now, however, all wobbles definitely outgrown, it acknowledges no peer among organizations friendly to the American farmer with the possible exception of the Farmers' Union which at present is closely allied both with organized labor and with the Roosevelt Administration. The National Grange, encumbered with petticoats and with certain ritualistic extras, offers the Bureau little real opposition, although it boasts much larger membership. With its hub membership drawn mainly from Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas in the cotton belt and from Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa in the corn country, the Farm Bureau represents mainly a coalition between cotton and corn growers. It has brought good days to both groups. Combined with the Extension Service, the Bureau has been able to reach out into every county within its area of influence, binding its farm membership closer by ever-ready subsidies and unfailing help on the part of cooperating county agents. All has gone extremely well for the Bureau except for occasional interference on the part of such newly created Federal Agen-

cies as AAA, Farm Security, Rural Electrification, and Soil Conservation Service—flies in O'Neal's farmers' ointment that he has been quick to resent and slow to forgive. **6-6-44 Montgomery, Alabama**

All in all, the American Farm Bureau has accomplished a great deal for both corn and cotton producers since the dark days of '31. Aggressive leadership, skillful lobbying, and careful organization has put the Bureau ahead of all other agencies for regimenting the farmer. O'Neal and his lieutenants can point to an impressive list of benefits already conferred upon the American farmer; nor are they resting on past laurels at present. Most of O'Neal's victories in Congress as well as in different State Legislatures may, in the opinion of Fortune's editor, be traced back to the application of five general principles to his business of lobbying. These are as follows:

First, the Bureau rewards its friends with practically certain reelection, without trying too hard to punish its enemies. Second, the Bureau makes masterful use of the conventional lobbying methods, taking full advantage of all constitutional rights, and not hesitating to use high pressure upon any wavering prospect. Third, the Bureau has gone all-out for the legislative department as against the executive in the national government. Ed O'Neal no longer gives avuncular advice to the President on farm issues. Fourth, the Bureau offers prominence as well as publicity to its friends among legislators. It has found that even senators are somewhat vulnerable to judicious injections of praise or blame and not averse to exchanging patronage for Bureau support in time of need. Fifth and last, the Bureau has learned to trade advantageously with other powerful blocs and interests. **6-6-44**

Thanks to the efforts of Ed O'Neal and his able sub-chieftains, the American Farm Bureau Federation has become a power in the land. On occasion, it has skated perilously near the brink of inflation with certain of its recommendations for repeal of price controls or for elevation of ceilings on farm produce. O'Neal, like Lewis, has frequently embarrassed the Administration but unlike the Mine Workers head, he has stayed within the law and has ever had an ear to the ground for rumblings of public opinion. So far, his Bureau has chosen to follow the paths of rectitude and moderation;

and so long as this course is continued, the agency deserves full recognition report on the continued sniping of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Farm Cooley committee's report on the FSA. On the basis of its investigation, this committee has submitted a bill preserving the agency, but eliminating resettlement and communal projects. One would have thought that this in turn has been stirred into an emphatic was a satisfactory solution from the stand

Showing Their Hand
News-Birmingham
Every Alabamian with high-minded inter-

point of the Farm Bureau. But that is evidently not the case, and it is on that account that Mr. Hancock, who has hitherto been disposed to keep his counsel, now speaks his mind. 7-12-44

"I think it is a very unfair procedure," he asserts, "for the American Farm Bureau Federation to quote the unfavorable criticism of the Cooley committee, without quoting the favorable part relating to our program. It seems to me that this procedure casts some doubt on the sincerity of the bureau's leadership in attacking our program. A witness in court is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Hancock is convinced that "the great majority of the membership of the federation is in favor" of the farm tenancy and rural rehabilitation programs of his agency. He thinks the opposition comes from the heads of the organization rather than from the rank and file.

* * *

We have here a painful disclosure of the motivation of farm leaders who have been attacking the FSA. Men like Ed O'Neal have been growing apoplectic about "radical" activities like cooperative farming. Now it is proposed to get rid of such features and to concentrate on the tenancy and rehabilitation projects. There is certainly nothing communistic about these things. They do involve government loans, they do look to halting the process which, for example, has made most Alabama farmers tenants, and they are intended to improve rural life so that in every way it will no longer be the hopeless affair it has become on so wide a scale. Apparently, Farm Bureau leaders object to this whole undertaking. 7-12-44

Ed O'Neal and others who go along with him have now shown their hands even more clearly. By their hostility to relief for tenant farmers, they must be judged. They make up the farm bloc in Washington, and they are feared on that account. But they speak for their own interest and prejudice and not for the real sentiment of the membership of their organizations, and they should be treated accordingly by Congress.

Peter Barlow Heads Negro Farmers' Group

Herald-Albany, Ga.

Peter Barlow has been named to head the Negro unit of the Dougherty County Farm Bureau. The organization announced plans to participate in the Fifth War Loan Drive in the county. 6-4-44

The Negro group met Friday afternoon at the Albany State College auditorium to complete organization. They elected other officers as follows: Jake Edwards, vice president, and Eula Jefferson, secretary-treasurer.

Much interest was evidenced in this organization by the Negro farmers, about 40 of whom were

present. The program included talks by Herbert Woodruff and J. W. Kieve, Farm Bureau leaders.

The Negro unit, as their first undertaking, elected to carry on the Fifth War Loan Drive among Negro farmers of the county.

Negro Farmer

About 4,500,000 of the Nation's 13,000,000 Negroes live on the land. Most of them are Southern share-croppers, tenant farmers and farm laborers. They represent generally the most ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed group in the U. S. A. Some notable gains have been chalked up on this sector during the past decade. A few losses have been registered. No radical change has been effected in the living and working conditions of the majority of this racial farm group.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, designed to help farmers, ironically worsened the condition of Negro croppers and tenant farmers. It drove many of them off the land, and forced them to become agricultural laborers. On the other hand, the AAA did for the first time bring white and Negro farmers together in many Southern areas, and gave Negro farmers the right to vote in determining local AAA policy.

The Farm Security Administration was a godsend to Negroes in rural areas. Designed to help poor farm folks, it has generally followed a non-discrimination policy in helping Negro farm families to get on their own feet. It staked thousands of sharecroppers, tenant farmers and farm laborers, including Negroes, to establish themselves on their own farms through small loans, nearly all of which have been repaid.

Another source of aid to the low-income Negro farmer was the New Deal's Farm Credit Administration, which provided small loans to small farmers.

In an increasing number of Southern areas, white farmers and farm laborers are sitting around the same table with Negroes, working out solutions for common problems under the auspices of these unions. In many instances they have forced equalization of wages for Negro agricultural workers.

TOMMOROW: The Social and Political Status of Negro Americans.

T. M. Campbell
Daily World-Atlanta
In Liberia For Ga.
Farming Survey

Father Of 99th

Hero Travels By Transport Plane

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Serving as a member of an Anglo-American committee which will make a highly important survey of education, agriculture, and rural life in Africa, T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and father of a hero of the 99th Air Force, has arrived in Liberia by plane to join members of the committee from England, according to an announcement made this week by the General Education Board. Mr. Campbell was accompanied by Dr. Jackson Davis, associate director of the board, and chairman of the survey group.

Sponsored cooperatively by the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, the British Conference of Missionary Societies, the General Education Board, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the research committee will study, among other things, the extent to which the Tuskegee movable school idea, and the Agricultural Extension Service approach may be adapted in the development of a mass education program in Africa.

TOUR AFRICA

Aside from Mr. Campbell and Dr. Davis, the other members of the committee are Miss Margaret Wrong and Handley Hooper of Great Britain. Traveling by plane throughout most of their six month tour, the group will visit Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Belgian Congo, and Angola.

Mr. Campbell was selected for the survey because of his wide experience in Southern agriculture. In his letter of invitation of Mr. Campbell, Dr. Davis said, "I do not know of anyone whose experience, training, and background could be more helpful in dealing with the problems of agriculture and agricultural education than yours."

Emory Ross of the Foreign Missions Conference added, "Mr. Campbell's contribution to the survey and to the broader aspects of Anglo-American understanding will be invaluable."

TUSKEGEE GRADUATE

Mr. Campbell was graduated from Tuskegee in 1906, and was immediately placed in charge of the newly completed experimental movable school. In this position he became the first colored Extension worker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With the movable school, Mr. Campbell carried agricultural

General

education right up to the door of colored farmers in Alabama.

After the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, Mr. Campbell became colored state agent, and later federal regional agent with a territory which includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.

Colquitt Negro Pays for Farm 7 Years Before Note Is Due

MOULTRIE, Nov. 22—Six years ago, Fred Yates, a Negro farmer, bought a 345 acre farm on Route 3, Moultrie, from a mortgage company, making a down payment of \$550 and signing notes in the sum of \$509.65 payable annually over a period of 15 years. Yates will not have to make another annual payment, having taken up all of the notes seven years before the final one would have been due if he had let them drag their way as long as the sale contract permitted. Before buying the farm, Yates was a sharecropper with a large family, most of them enough to work and willing to do so. By picking cotton, pulling tomato plants, shaking peanuts and doing other work for farmers who needed help, he and his family managed to save up \$350 to make the down payment on the farm, which he had determined would be his some day.

NO CAPITAL

When he started farming on the place he had bought, he had no capital to operate it with, but did have three or four old mules and some work tools. That was in 1937. A Moultrie merchant who had known Fred for several years signed a note for him and he borrowed the money to finance his crop. He needed a little more help the following year and the same white friend again came to his rescue.

Yates diversified his crops and in less than three years he was cultivating a full four-horse farm, diversifying his crops, growing cotton, tobacco and peanuts and raising cattle and hogs. "I also grows enough to eat; the only things I buy are sugar, coffee, flour and salt," is the way he partially accounted for the success he has made.

HAS 31 CATTLE

The first year he became his own "boss," he said, he had just one scrub milch cow and calf and no chickens. At this time he is the owner of 31 cattle, steers and calves and his wife looks after a large flock of hens and does a lot of canning, he said.

This fall he has sold calves which brought him \$260. His hog sales have totaled \$300 and he now has 51 head feeding on a peanut field and most of them will grade No. 1's in January. Yates says he expects to realize \$400 when he markets them.

TIMBER LAND

There is a lot of timber on his

The Moultrie, without whose help he could not have "gotten by," Yates says, does not want his name used, but he paid tribute to the thrift of the Negro farmer. "Instead of selling his cottonseed and surplus corn, when he had any in the fall, he saved them until spring when the prices were higher and used the money to buy fertilizer, plow tools, etc," the white friend of the Negro farmer, who wanted to get ahead and who was helped by his eight or ten children and his wife in doing so, said.

3-1944

Mississippi

Finding Of Oil Daily World - Atlanta, In Mississippi Ga.

To Aid Negroes

10-29-44
Sharecroppers

Set To Benefit

By Discovery

CHICAGO— (A N P) — While several Chicago Negroes will probably share in the wealth, which the newly exploited Mississippi oil land is destined to bring forth, the economical status of thousands of Negro sharecroppers may be changed.

In Heidelberg, Miss., last spring oil came in at the depth of a mile, and so sudden was the outburst that many a Mississippian has not yet been apprised.

Around one half of the state's population is Negro and many of these are poor farmers or sharecroppers whose crop harvest from the red clay soil has been not been only irregular but every meager.

Sharecroppers and farm owners in Jasper county, back in 1932, suffered additionally when the courthouse was burned down and thus destroyed all title records.

A young Chicago woman who had a third interest in 46 acres of land in Jasper county, a while back consulted Atty. Elmer Gertz concerning the advisability of selling her land for an offer of \$250. "A week later she got \$12,000 for the lease," Gertz revealed.

3-1944

New Farmers of America

NFA Gives Over \$4,000 To Orphanage at Oxford

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va.
1-1-44

OXFORD, N. C.—“Our coming here, today, further evidences the interest of the citizens of our great state in the broad social problems affecting every strata of our population,” declared Governor J. M. Broughton recently at the Colored Orphanage here on the occasion of the gift to the institution of \$4,659.89 in war bonds and cash by the New Farmers of America, an organization of Negro farm boys.

He further said, “I am proud to learn that the Negro agricultural teachers are willing to share with this most worthy institution in a tangible way.” 1-1-44

Lt. Col. Wendell Derricks, of the 930th field artillery, Camp Butler, also presented the orphanage with a cash purse representing the proceeds of a football game played in Durham, December 4 between the 930th Field Artillery and A. and T. College.

Three-Hundred Farmers Attend Annual State NFA Convention

Journal + Guide - Norfolk, Va.
3-11-44

BY O. J. THOMAS
State NFA Adviser

More than three hundred Negro Farm Boys participated in the Annual State Convention of the Texas Association of New Farmers of America held at Prairie View College, February 23-26. This is only the third of the annual peace time attendance at this farm boys confab. In line with the War rationing program, the officials of this Association streamlined the delegation from three to one official delegate and deleted the annual State tournament that was held during the Convention week. District winners in Public Speaking, NFA Quiz on Parliamentary Procedure and Amateur Selections also participated.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four NFA local chapters in the State one hundred and thirty sent representatives.

Special guests and officials attending this convention included, of Vocational Agriculture, J. B. Rutland, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Austin, Texas; Gordon Worley, State Department of Education, Austin, Texas; G. H. Morrison, Teacher Trainer, Sam Houston State Teachers college, Huntsville, Texas, and N. Freeman, former Area Teacher Helper in Texas and now Director of Agriculture at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

er Helper in Texas and now Director of Agriculture at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

New Officers for 1944-45 elected at this Convention are: president, Ray A. Harrison, Jr., Luling Chapter, Luling, Texas; vice president, John D. Caldwell, Clemmons Chapter, Neches, Texas; secretary, Eutendence at this farm boys confab, gene Tanner; treasurer, Archie Dorsey, Sam Schwarz Chapter, Hempstead, Texas; reporter, Emmit Jones, Smith Chapter, Gause, Texas; parliamentarian, Thermond Crawford, Green Bay Chapter, Palestine, Texas; and State NFA Adviser, O. J. Thomas, State Itinerant Teacher Trainer, Prairie View State college, Hempstead, Texas.

The convention activities consisted of convention business meetings, Leadership and Judging Contests and a Leadership Training School. A definite program was developed for supporting the War Effort in the Production and Conservation of Food, the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps, Salvage drives, Farm Labor shortage, Farm Machinery repairs and Total fitness. Winners in the several contests were:

JUDGING LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND CROPS

First place—Willie McDow, Goliad; Second place—Thomas Scurry, Navasota; Third place—J. W. Jones, Kilgore.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

First place—Archie Dorsey, Hempstead; Second place—A. Lockett, Jefferson; Third place—Ezel Holman, Reklaw.

NFA QUIZ ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

First place—Archie Dorsey, Hempstead; Second place—James Jeffrey, Kilgore; Third place—Haywood Johns, Holland school, Carthage.

AMATEUR HOUR SELECTION

First place—Winston W. Teal, Nacogdoches (Saxophone Solo); Second place—Macedonia School, Texarkana (Quartet); Third place—Carl Gardner, Ermit Scott School, Tyler (“Ink Spots” Solo).

THE HIGHEST RANKING NFA CHAPTERS ON ENTIRE PROGRAM

First place—Carver Chapter, Karnack, Texas; Second place—Sam Schwarz Chapter, Hempstead, Texas; Third place—Redland Chapter, Tyler, Texas.

SWINE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

First place—Archie Dorsey, Hempstead; Second place—C. H. Burks, Wortham, Texas; Third place—Wendell Woods, Ennis, Texas.

NEWSWRITING

First place—Jackson Chapter, Tyler, Texas.

HIGHEST RANKING NFA ADVISERS

First place—Leon U. Mason, Karnack, Texas; Second place—W. D. Thompson, Hempstead, Texas; Third place—E. J. Washington, Redland Chapter, Tyler, Texas.

STEP CUTTING

First place—R. L. Kellery, Conroe, Texas; Second place—Thermon Crawford, Green Bay, Palestine, Texas; Third place—R. V. Hollmon, Redland, Tyler, Texas.

SWEEP SHARPENING

First place—Willie McDow, Goliad, Texas; Second place—Lincoln Brown, Hempstead, Texas; Third place—J. J. Watson, Calvert, Texas.

Fifteen NFA members were awarded the Modern Farmers degree and four Agriculture teachers, the Honorary degree. These teachers were:

J. R. Powell, Davilla, Texas; W. M. Collins, Prairie View College, Texas Farm Shop Teacher; Paul Rutledge, Teacher Helper in Vocational Agriculture, Palestine, Texas; D. T. Duval, Chapel Hill, Texas.

Prizes awarded these winners included 1,000 baby chicks, 2 pure bred Gilts, Certified Seed Corn, a dozen copies of the Biography of George Washington Carver and many other books and magazines suitable for the development of the special interests of the several winners.

There are approximately 5,000 members in the NFA organization in Texas, under the supervision of 164 teachers of Vocational Agriculture, five Area Advisers and one State Adviser.

The Director and State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Texas are also quite interested as well as very active in the promotion of this program of Leadership Training.

This program is a part of the program of Vocational Agriculture in Texas, which is under the direction of the State Board for Vocational Education and Prairie View State College as the Teacher Training Institution.

Local N. F. A. Chapter Wins Highest State Honors; Breaks Record of Number of Triumphs

The local chapter of N. F. A. of Screven County Training School won highest honors in the public speaking and quartette competitions held at Camp John Hope near Ft. Valley on June 22-24. They won first prize awards amounting to \$17 in war savings stamps from the 110 schools of agriculture represented. The quartette, consisting of T. W. McCall, and Harry Mays, Rocky Ford, and Eugene Jackson and Kary Williams, Millhaven, was whipped into splendid form by Mr. E. B. Lampkin, county agent, and an accomplished musician. They thrilled the convention assembly and eliminated every quartette it met with the numbers, “Listen To The Lambs,” and “Give Me That Old N. F. A. Spirit.” Rev. Amos O. Holmes of the local Methodist Church trained the winning speaker who had the vim and stamina of an old timer as he spoke on the subject, “Food—A Weapon of War And Peace.” Eunice Tabor Roberts is the winning speaker. In a prepared statement, Mr. Joseph N. Cox, agricultural teacher, attributed the speaker's winning to what he terms, “the winning pitch and flare of oratory which is naturally Rev. Holmes' and which he fired the speaker with.”

The winners will represent the state of Georgia at the National Contest in Petersburg, Virginia, August 3-5, where twenty agricultural states will participate.

founder of the NFA, for his long years of service in promoting the growth and progress of the organization; Mrs. H. O. Sargent, wife of the organizer of the NFA, and Mrs. Church Banks, wife of the former first national president; a service in recognition of those NFA's who are in the armed services; addresses by the Honorable Col. W. Darden Jr., governor of Virginia, and contests opened to members from various state chapters. The public is invited to attend the public meeting of the convention which will be on Friday night, August 4 at 8 p.

State College To Be Host To NFA Annual Convention Aug. 4-6

PETERSBURG, Va. — The organization affords its members an excellent opportunity to develop a type of leadership which is essential for the modern successful farmer. This leadership ability is developed through judging, public speaking, chapter contests, and from the work of the chapter committee. The NFA was organized in Virginia in 1921, in sectional meetings with a few chapters and members. It has expanded until it now includes 16 chartered NFA state associations with an active membership upward of 25,000. Some of the highlights of the program are: a serious honoring G. W. Owens.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONVENTION 7-22-44

3-1944

NFA

Alabama NFA In Annual Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Alabama Association of New Farmers of America held its annual meeting here, July 17-21. This association, composed of 41 local chapters, with two delegates from each chapter, featured some very interesting activities on its annual program. The activities were: the planning and the adoption of a program for all of the chapters for the coming year; the annual quiz and public speaking contest, held in the auditorium of the Vocational Building, and the election of officers for the year, 1944-1945.

In the public speaking contest, Charles Harris, Lee County Training School, Auburn, won first prize. He spoke on the subject "Soil Conservation Our National Concern." Second prize was awarded to Lafoun Hughes, Summerville School, Aliceville; and third prize went to Ocie Lee McBride, Chilton County Training School, Clanton.

7-29-44
Edward Comer, Barbour County Training School, Eufaula, was the successful contestant in the quiz contest.

OFFICERS ELECTED

State NFA officers elected for the year are as follows: Abraham Mitchell, Elmore County Training School, Wetumpka, president; George Franklin Staples, Clay County Training School, Lineville, vice-president; Fred Montgomery, Monroe County Training School, Beatrice, secretary; Amos Lewis, Tuskegee Institute High School, treasurer; Charles Harris, Lee County Training School, Auburn, reporter; Arthur Floyd, State Adviser, teacher trainer, Tuskegee Institute.

The official delegates selected to represent the Alabama NFA Association at the National NFA Convention at Petersburg, Va., August 3-6, are: Charles Harris, Lee County Training School, Auburn, and Edward Comer, Barbour County Training School, Eufaula.

Hinton**Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.****Something Good Comes Out of Israel — And South Carolina****South Carolina****21 PER CENT FARM OWNERS**

MY HUMBLE APOLOGIES to the sovereign State of South Carolina. From time to time this column has been critical—sometimes caustically critical—of the Palmetto State when circumstances seemed to dictate the wisdom of such criticism. But in fairness to myself I hasten to add that such adverse observations as I have made at more or less infrequent intervals

**MR. HINTON**

have, for the most part, been directed toward individuals and groups of individuals who by their actions have tended to besmirch the good name of the State and hold it up to ridicule.

Latest blast was aimed at the Honorable Ellison Durant "Cotton Ed" Smith whose repudiation by the white voters of South Carolina in his bid for renomination for a seventh term to the United States Senate, provided one of the biggest political upsets of the year. Readers of this column may recall that Smith's defeat was interpreted as additional proof that the "cause of liberalism is not dead," and that "its forces are now inevitably

on the march." 8-19-44

An earlier release took the South Carolina Legislature to task for its pitifully crude and undignified demand that "henceforth the damned agitators of the North leave the South alone in interracial matters." Almost immediately a Southern bloc in Congress, inspired by the Honorable Ellison Durant Smith, M. C., of South Carolina, voted endorsement of the resolution which stated specifically:

"We indignantly and vehemently denounce the intention . . . of all organizations seeking the amalgamation of the white and Negro races by co-mingling of the races upon any basis of equality as being destructive to the identity and character and integrity of both races . . . and as being hostile to the existence and preservation of the American Union of States."

SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT

But so much for criticism of the Palmetto State. Something good indeed has come out of Israel, and in my humble opinion, it's worth talking about. No less an agency than the Farm Credit Administration is authority for the statement that an all-Negro association formed in the vicinity of Sumter, South Carolina 25 years ago by Negro farmers was among the first credit cooperatives organized in the country. Today this enterprise is actively engaged in supplying the long-term credit needs of the colored farmers of Sumter, Lee and Clarendon counties in the Palmetto State.

Negro farmers in these three counties have over \$70,000 out-

Sumter, Lee and Clarendon counties, served by this all-Negro enterprise, are heavily populated by colored farmers. Sixty-four per cent of all farmers in the three counties belong to the colored group, and they farm 37 per cent of all the land in farms. The value of the land plus the buildings on farms operated by them totals \$7,748,380, of which they own outright land and buildings with an assessed valuation of \$2,017,324! And that's not all. No less than 21 per cent are owners, and in excess of 83 per cent are independent operators, that is, either owners or cash renters.

8-19-44
Something good, indeed, HAS come out of Israel—and South Carolina. With such an example as that set by the Palmetto State's colored farmers, it is small wonder that this, the mightiest of nations, has assumed the role of breadbasket for the civilized world; the commissary for the hosts of democracy.

—ALBERT L. HINTON

INTEREST RATES HIGH

8-19-44
The Farm Credit Administration reports that, like many similar organizations, this credit cooperative was born at a time when farmers were laboring under serious difficulties in meeting their needs for farm mortgage credit. Interest rates were high and commissions were often required of borrowers. In addition, loans were usually made on a short-term basis which required frequent renewals. It was during this period that Congress created the Farm Loan System under which farmers could organize cooperative credit associations known as national farm loan associations.

8-19-44
In the Sumter area eighteen Negro farmers got their heads together and organized the Pee Dee National Farm Association. At the height of the depression, loans outstanding with this organization amounted to more than \$175,000. Since 1939 the Star NFAL another all-Negro lending cooperative, has effected a merger with the Pee Dee Association to form the present Salem National Farm Loan Association.

3-1944

Negro 4-H Clubs Mark Mobilization Week

More than 600 Negro 4-H club boys and girls from 24 different communities of Sumter county, accompanied by their parents, found their way to Lincoln High school on Saturday, March 11, to witness and participate in their annual mobilization meeting.

The program opened with the master of ceremonies, Calvin Shaw, of the Goodwill Club, giving a few words of welcome to the parents and rededicating the efforts of all to continue to do a good job as 4-H clubsters on the home front. After the devotionals, all witnessed the rest of the program, which included the mobilization letter from President Roosevelt, by Betty R. Taylor from the Dalzell club; nutrition team demonstration by Gladys and Katie Cain from the St. Matthews and Mayesville clubs; and the clothing demonstration presented by Sadie Mae Benjamin, Jeanie Isaac, Adeline Moses, Besie Anthony, Mary Louise Benjamin and Corene Taylor, all from the Goodwill club. All joined in singing "Grandfather's Clock." Napoleon Gass then took the stand to give a demonstration in the proper selection of seed corn; this was followed by a solo, the 4-H pep song, by Sadie Mae Benjamin.

The master of ceremonies then presented Mrs. Marian B. Paul, state supervisor of negro home demonstration work, who presented the 75 per cent Better Farm Living Certificates to 105 negro farm families in Sumter county.

The meeting closed with the showing of the movie, "Soldiers of the Soil," presented by a member of the Extension Service from Clemson College.

The clubsters went home with pride in their work and eager to do a bigger and better job in 1944.

The entire program was under the supervision of County Agent Arthur Sanders and Home Agent Janie R. Howard.

Wadesboro, N. C. Intelligencer
February 2, 1944
Negro 4-H Council.

Thirty-eight 4-H club officers representing 12 of the 14 Negro clubs met Friday, January 28, in the Negro county agent's office and organized their council for the year. This council is made up of the president, secretary and treasurer of the various clubs. The following officers were elected to serve the council for 1944: President, Sadie Lee Thomas; secretary, Arthur H. Tyson; treasurer, El-

ma Tyson, all being members of the Ansonville club. Rosa Lee Caraway, of Polkton club, was unanimously voted vice-president.

Miss Mary Ray, assistant home agent for Anson county, addressed the group on the 1944 4-H Club Theme, "Together We Work, Save and Serve". She stressed that if 4-H members are to carry out their theme, they must work together in the home, in school, in clubs, in communities, and in the county; they must be good spenders and wise investors; and if they put their efforts in scrap drives, carry projects, keep records, and War Stamps and Bonds, they will be serving. It was emphasized that back of all this there must be good health.

Following Miss Ray's talk, the Negro home agent, Margaret C. Rogers, outlined the monthly program of 4-H work for the year. She stressed the importance of producing the foods necessary for good health that we may have them to eat.

The council adopted 12 membership and working objectives to be accomplished by the clubs this year.

NEGRO CLUB WORK

Approximately 30,000 Negro-4-H club members are contributing towards food production in Georgia by working with their parents and other farm families in diversified farm operations, and adjusting their club projects for larger capacity in 1944.

COLORD 4-H CLUB NEWS

Dear Folks, I know many of you were disappointed and wondered why I did not come to your meeting on dates set. I have been away attending the Food Conservation Short Course held at Fort Valley State College. For the week since my return I have been busy holding meetings and inspecting, checking Victory Gardens and planning my schedule of work since the

schools are all closed and all of my 4-H girls and boys are at their homes and must help their parents to increase agricultural production beyond all previous records, for this is vitally necessary, so that our soldiers and civilians may be adequately fed for the strain of war. We club folks must do our part to help bring

4-H Clubs

about world wide freedom from put on display at Summer Hill community fair last Friday and Miss want, and more everlasting peace.

Dear club members of Poplar Springs' home demonstration club, it is true that God saw fit to break our club chain by taking from us our mother leader, Aunt Charlott Craft, who was always willing to try to do what she could to help make the best better. 5-25-44

You will miss her, and I know I will, for she has stood by me these 18 years I have been working here. Let us continue to carry out her teachings and examples set, for she is not dead but resting from her labor.

Thanks to all home demonstration clubs, who so willingly laid aside their work at this busy time of the year and attended Academy club. I hope you were benefited by so doing.

I hope to hold a cheese making demonstration, at the home of Mrs. Nellie Burns, on May 24, at two o'clock p. m. Be glad to have as many to be present as possible, for we must learn to save surplus milk these hot days. 5-25-44

Mattie R. Tolbert, H. D. A.

COLORED 4-H CLUB NEWS

Club folks and others, I am sure you are tired of being reminded by me of Food Production, but feel it necessary for we must raise our ammunition if we are to fight on the home front, and I remind you to put forth every effort to back those who are in the armed forces, and to do this we must work as we never worked before. 4-29-44

The Red Cross drive is over for a while and I thank the club folk for helping me to raise the amount turned in by me, especially the club women of Nicholson, who raised \$10.50 of the amount credited to Jefferson's colored quota, and I thank them and want them to know that their names and amount given was handed in to the chairman, and was asked to thank them. I am sure the rush of business caused him to forget and failed to send the cards and stickers I asked for. I thank the club folk of Summer Hill and New Grove for the beautiful work

put on display at Summer Hill community fair last Friday and Miss F. B. Lord who so kindly brought her pupils to hear the club program and judged the exhibit for us. Club folk, continue to do your best to raise food and feed for ammunition to fight with on the home front.

M. R. Torbert, H. D. A.

Negro 4-H Members Are Aiding In War Effort

J. P. Powell, negro County Agent for Randolph county, outlined in the following story the aid given by negro 4-H Club boys and girls to the war effort by their production of Food for Victory. 6-22-44

The Negro boys and girls of Randolph County are making their contribution to the war effort through their 4-H clubs by producing food crops for victory.

We have twenty seven 4-H Clubs organized in the various communities over the county. These clubs consist of a membership of 1209, one thousand two hundred and nine, boys and girls who are conducting some project in food production to help feed our armed forces, our Allies, the starving conquered Nations and to feed the folks at home.

These 4-H Club members are conducting the following projects, stating the number of club members engaged in each enterprise development.

Corn, 159 enterprises; Cotton, 49 enterprises; Peanuts, 162 enterprises; Victory gardens, 431 enterprises; Home Improvement, 113, enterprises; Pigs or pork production, 259 enterprises; Poultry, 358 enterprises or a total of 1531 various enterprise development most largely in food and feed crops.

Our plans for further educating and training these rural boys and girls along the lines of home and farm improvements are in part as follows: 6-22-44

On July 20 and 21st we will hold our County Short Course here in Cuthbert for the purpose of further training these boys and girls. July 24th-28th many of these boys are expected to represent the county at the Wildlife Conservation camp in Fort Valley, August 7th through 12th. We will be expected to carry a representative group to attend the State Short Course held in Savannah, Georgia.

We will be forced to call upon the friends of Negro work and Negro citizens of Randolph county to assist us in our efforts to enter-

tain these farm boys and girls while in Cuthbert and to help finance their trip to and from Fort Valley and Savannah this summer.

Colored 4-H Club News

Club folks, please work a little harder and regularly, that you may be able to take time off to attend the county short course and your children must help you, but please give them time to work their projects, for they must show to the public the things in club work worth striving for. If you will do this then you have planted in them seeds of hope at your death. I am sure that dry weather is a setback in Victory garden production, but not working them properly is a greater loss. It is amazing how much one can do if enough interest, push and hard work is put back of the job in hand. 6-22-44

Thanks to the voluntary leaders for their help and interest shown in helping to push the food production program, by planting extra patches besides their farm crops. I visited the home of Enoch Butler, a local leader in his community, I saw that he and his wife were working a two horse farm, and besides he had an acre victory garden with many varieties, which he said he was raising for "Uncle Sam." This did not include the family garden. He has saved his wheat crop of 80 bushels and more. This is what I call putting over the "live at home program," and many more of ours farmers are just as ambitious. 80 per cent of the warm women, as well as club girls, have beautiful gardens. Now watch them buy bonds with their savings.

Club girls, get your Wild Life stories and exhibits ready and get them to me as soon as possible, for we are to leave for camp soon and your stories must be sent in before

we leave. Girls who are hoping to go to the State Short Course, and take a part in the various contests, better practice making light bread, biscuits, corn muffins, harp blowing and other stunts. The last try-out will be at the county short course. I am hoping that our county will not stand second to any. Now take this warning, eat not the bread of idleness. 6-22-44

M. R. Torbert, H. D. A.

4-H Clubbers On Network



Broadcasting from Washington, D. C., on the Blue network's National Farm and Home Hour recently, three Maryland 4-H club youths described what they are doing to help increase wartime food production. Left to right, they are: George W. Queene, 18, who produced enough food last year to feed three fighting men; Martha Duckett, 17, who raised 600 broilers in 1943 and is raising 800 this year; Fredrick Mason, 17, who in addition to his pig and poultry projects, collected a ton of scrap metal last year, and supervised five Victory Farm Volunteers. Others on the program were Charles A. Bond of the USDA radio section, John W. Metcchell, Federal Extension field agent, and Martin G. Bailey, Maryland county agent. —(USDA photo by Hunton.) 7-19-44

War Role Of Negro 4-H Youth To Be Broadcast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a nationwide broadcast at 12:30 p.m., Saturday, June 3, Negro 4-H club youths will describe the part they are playing in helping to produce food to win the war, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced Monday. Participants on the program which will originate in the Blue Network studios, Washington, D.C., will be 4-H clubbers George Queene, Martha Duckett, and Fredrick Mason all of Maryland, together with John W. Mitchell, Federal extension service field agent, and Martin C. Bailey, Maryland Negro county agent.

STATE NEGRO 4-H CLUB WORK LEADING 13 STATES IN SOUTH

Negro State Agent Tells Group Here State Leads In Enrollment Increase.

By JOHN G. THOMAS

North Carolina's negro 4-H program has led the entire south in the increase of completed projects and percentage of increase in membership in the last two years. R. E. Jones, negro State Extension agent, of Greensboro, told a district meeting of negro farm and home agents from 16 eastern counties here Friday. The group were meeting here

Evans also disclosed that out of the 16,000 members enrolled in the state in 1942, 12,000 completed projects while in 1943, 19,000 completed projects started in 1943 out of the 26,000 enrolled. This meant a 62 per cent increase in projects completed in the state in 1943 over 1942 again the highest such increase in the south.

Evans pointed to the fact that there was a "possibility" of seeing the enrollment in the state increased in 1944 by 4,000 members and urged that this work be attempted.

Food production and food conservation, Evans indicated, were the primary 4-H projects in North Carolina this coming year as he disclosed there were 473 negro 4-H clubs in the state.

He urged that the work be carried on this summer in a "neighborhood" basis much like the "neighborhood" program of the adults.

On Friday afternoon C. W. Foster, Wilson negro county agent, gave a demonstration on organization work before the group.

Other state negro extension officials who attended the session included Otis Buffalo, District Farm agent, and Fannie T. Newsome, District home agent for the negroes in the state.



NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS ON NETWORK

Broadcasting from Washington, D. C., on the Blue Network's National Farm and Home Hour recently, three Maryland 4-H club youths described what they are doing to help increase wartime food production. Left to right, they are: George W. Queene, 18, who produced enough food last year to feed three fighting men; Martha Duckett, 17, who raised 600 broilers in 1943 and is raising 800 this year; Fredrick Mason, 17, who in addition to his pig and poultry projects, collected a ton of scrap metal last year, and supervised five Victory Farm Volunteers. Others on the program were Charles A. Bond of the USDA radio section, John W. Metcchell, Federal Extension field agent, and Martin G. Bailey, Maryland county agent.—USDA Photo by Hunton.

North Carolina's 4-H Program Leads South In Enrollment And Project Completion

WILSON, N. C.—North Caro-

lina's 4-H program is leading the 13 southern states that make up the southeastern part of the United States in the percentage of increase in enrollment in the past year and the percentage of projects completed. R. E. Jones, of A. and T. College, Greensboro, state agent recently told the first district meeting of farm and home agents here.

Discussing the future of 4-H club work among children on farms in the state, Mr. Jones told the group that in 1942 enrollment of 4-H club members in the group totaled 16,500 while in 1943 that enrollment has jumped to 26,000, or an increase of 56 per cent—the largest in the south.

He said that there were around 191,600 boys and girls in this state of 4-H club age.

19,000 COMPLETE PROJECTS

The agent disclosed that in 1942, out of the 16,500 4-H club members enrolled in the state, 1,000 completed their yearly projects, while in 1943, of the 26,000 members enrolled 19,000 completed their projects, giving a percentage increase of 1943 over 1942 of 62 per cent, largest of any state in the south.